

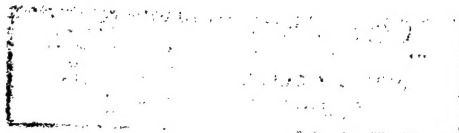
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15 October 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2400

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHAM HUNG WORKS WITH OFFICIALS IN HAI HUNG

BK230622 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung recently went to Hai Hung Province to work with comrades Nguyen Van Phuc, chairman of the provincial people's committee; Nguyen Van Trang, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee and chairman of the provincial internal affairs committee; and To Quyen, director of the provincial public security service. He heard reports on the public order and security situation and on the living conditions and production work of the people of Hai Hung Province.

On behalf of the party central committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung welcomed the many efforts of the provincial party committee leadership, the people's committee, the party and administrative organizations at all levels and the people over the past few years to continuously promote the movements for production and for military service, to ensure the people's welfare and to make considerable contributions to the state. Comrade Pham Hung listened carefully to the reports on public order and security, especially on the leadership of the provincial party committee and people's committee in protecting and combating the cutting and theft of telephone lines in the province. He pointed out a number of things which must be done. He stressed:

1. In the current situation, the leadership of the provincial party and people's committee must pay full attention to stepping up production, promoting economic development, ensuring the people's welfare and combating enemy sabotage. It must ceaselessly heighten vigilance and struggle against the war of sabotage in the political, ideological, economic, cultural social and other fields waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemoists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.
2. Ensuring smooth and timely communications is an extremely important question in implementing state plans and various positions and policies of the party and the state. Those who misappropriate the means of communications and cut and steal telephone lines, thus disrupting party and state leadership, are violators of state property and national security. Such action also lends itself to enemy schemes of sabotage.

On the basis of reviewing the implementation of the provincial people's committee's April 1982 communique, the following tasks must be continued in order to check absolutely the cutting and stealing of telephone lines:

A. Efforts must be made to help the party, administrative and mass organizations at all levels clearly recognize the very cunning schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemies, and realize that all acts of sabotaging communications, transportation, signals and liaison, including the cutting and stealing of telephone lines, are violations of state property and national security, and that such acts are criminal and unpardonable under any circumstances and regardless of their gravity.

B. Under any circumstances, especially during the rainy and stormy season, the safety of communications must be absolutely protected so as to ensure prompt and smooth exercise of leadership and guidance by the provincial party and people's committees and all party and administrative echelons among the people down to the grassroots level.

C. The provincial people's committee must take the necessary decisions and measures and disseminate them to various provincial organs, districts, villages and basic units to help them guide and motivate the local people to participate voluntarily and actively in protecting telephone lines at all costs.

D. Specific responsibilities must be assigned to various sectors in the province and to every responsible organ in each district and village. Persons must be appointed to take charge of this task in each district, village and hamlet. The popular force must be mobilized to ensure absolute safety of the telephone lines in their localities.

E. Village public security and militia forces must organize the people so that the latter may join them in patrolling, checking and protecting telephone lines in conjunction with their efforts to safeguard socialist property and the people's lives and property. In vitally important areas and in those places where telephone exchanges are located, district and provincial public security services must assist the villages by giving them more personnel and means.

F. Each village must meet every 10 or 15 days to review its work, to draw lessons from its experiences, to single out good people and good work, to commend and reward those who are credited with achievements, to overcome shortcomings, to punish law-breakers severely, to exchange views and to learn from the good experiences of and effective measures taken by other villages and districts to ensure the safety of telephone lines.

Comrade Pham Hung expressed his belief that, under the leadership and guidance of the provincial party and people's committees and by adopting comprehensive plans and well thought-out measures, assigning specific

duties and responsibilities to its cadres, and developing the working people's spirit of collective mastery, Hai Hung Province will score new and even greater successes in protecting telephone lines and other kinds of socialist property, in safeguarding the people's lives and property, and in implementing the 1982 state plan.

CSO: 4209/9

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PEOPLE'S STRENGTH IN NATIONAL SECURITY DEFENSE

BK180808 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The People's Strength in Defending National Security"]

[Text] Our defense of national security has been a very complicated task for several years. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have constantly sabotaged the Vietnamese revolution on several fronts with perfidious schemes to weaken us politically, militarily, economically, culturally and socially.

We have always defeated the enemy on every front and national security has always been firmly defended. The Chinese intelligence reconnaissance agents, the American spies and all other reactionaries have been either arrested or eradicated. All of the enemy's psychological warfare campaigns have been suppressed. More and more speculators, hoarders, smugglers and all other violators of socialist assets are being punished. In the struggle to firmly defend national security, the armed forces in general and the people's public security forces in particular have played a decisive role. Moreover, our people of all strata have also made very important contributions to the struggle. As a matter of fact, the reason that the Chinese agents, commandos and other reactionary henchmen cannot freely perpetrate crimes along the thousands of kilometers of the northern border line is because hundreds of thousands of people of various nationalities have kept a watchful eye on them to arrest them or prevent them from committing crimes. Along the thousands of kilometers of coast line, the sea escapees and illegal infiltrators have been discovered and arrested by our people. Some 70 percent of the smugglers, speculators and thieves have fallen into the dragnet of the law as the result of clues given by the people. Many people have been resourceful and courageous and have even sacrificed their lives in helping troops and public security forces arrest criminals, spies and villains, and in opposing negativism in society. Facts have shown that the people's forces constitute an invincible strength in the defense of national security. If a unit ever fails to rely on the people, it will face difficulties and even defeat in this complicated struggle.

Developing the people's strength in the defense of national security is an organizational process to motivate the masses which must be of special and regular concern to all party committee echelons. Over the past few years, all the villages in the northern border areas, along the coast and in the delta zones which have scored some achievements in fighting negativism and maintaining security and order, are those villages where the tasks of educating, organizing and motivating the people to participate in this revolutionary task have been performed well. In those factories and farms and at those construction sites where the party committees know how to promote the workers' sense of mastery and where the people's security teams can be organized strongly enough to stir up an impetus among the masses, the struggle against negativism and theft of socialist assets is effective and production can be accelerated.

Over the past few years, the people's national security defense forces have been constantly consolidated. Tens of thousands of people's security teams have cooperated with the armed forces--especially the people's public security forces--to strengthen the battleground in defense of national security and to maintain order and security in society.

In addition to the above, in some localities the party committees continue to rely on army troops and public security forces and have belittled the task of motivating the masses to participate in the maintenance of security and the fighting of negativism. Some units of the people's armed forces and the people's public security forces have also failed to give the proper attention to this important task. In some of the northern border areas where the Chinese expansionists have been conducting frequent sabotage activities, some units have failed to organize operational teams and to carry out mass motivation task. Some other units have even shown some weaknesses and shortcomings in their relations with the people. Some of the people's public security forces have not adequately realized the people's important role in maintaining security and have not concentrated on helping the party committee echelons fulfill their tasks of motivating the masses and organizing the people's security teams. An important point is that if the armed forces want to develop the people's strength and maintain close coordination with the people in the maintenance of security, they must first of all win the people's confidence and sympathy by their fine political character and their wholehearted loyalty to the people and party.

The tasks of defending national security and maintaining social security and order call for even closer solidarity and coordination among the army and people's public security forces and the mass movements. We should concentrate on accelerating and motivating the people further so as to expand the mass movement for national security defense. Our armed forces--especially the people's public security forces--should realize their responsibility profoundly in this task. Not only do we have to fulfill our role of being advisors to the party committee echelons, but we also have to send cadres and operational teams to the more difficult areas.

These cadres and teams must be truly responsible and be able to go down deep into the grassroots units in villages and factories to personally launch mass movements.

All enemies, especially the Chinese expansionists, are in a frenzy, seeking every means possible to sabotage our people's peaceful construction. However, they will be totally defeated. Our people and their army and public security forces will certainly win an even more comprehensive victory on the national security defense front.

CSO: 4209/8

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### LAWS MUST BE UNDERSTOOD, FULLY APPLIED

BK301212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Compliance with the Law"]

[Text] At present, along with various good examples of scrupulous implementation of the law and other party and state regulations and policies, there are many cases of noncompliance with the law. As a result, it is necessary to bring the law into the people's daily lives so that everyone can live and work according to the constitution and the law. The political report of the party central committee at the fifth VCP congress stressed: "Various levels of party committees and state and mass organizations must disseminate and explain the meaning of the law to various strata, encourage schools to include study of the law at various levels of their curriculum and motivate the people to live within the law and respect the law."

In applying the law to the people's daily lives we must carry out many tasks. First of all, we must educate the people to enable them to understand the law. This will contribute greatly to building the new system, new men and new ethics for the working people, especially the younger generation. This task is not only aimed at providing cadres and the people with essential legal knowledge to participate in state management and become masters of the law, but also at encouraging everyone to respect and protect the law and to live and work in accordance with the constitution and the law.

This is one of the essential measures designed to prevent violations of the law. However, it is not enough to eliminate various factors and conditions that lead to negative phenomena. The levels of socialist consciousness among the people vary. Some develop progressively, some slowly and some do not develop at all. The sense of complying with the law also varies. In implementing the law, we cannot rely only on education and persuasion but must also take compulsory measures. Speaking on the immediate task of the Soviet administration, Lenin stressed: "We need the state and coercion. We would be dreaming if we thought that discipline could be enforced without coercion." In a book entitled: "Amend Work Methods," President Ho Chi Minh taught: "To correct erroneous acts it is necessary to use methods to explain, persuade, teach and reform through sympathy; but not without punishment." In many places punishment of law violators has not been carried out promptly or scrupulously.



The socialist legal system does not focus on punishment, but it allows no violator to escape from due punishment. Various state organizations, sectors and establishments must take responsibility in dealing with violations of punitive and labor disciplines within the framework of their authority. Various inspection organs, economic arbitrators, the people's public security force, the people's organ of control and the people's court must overlook cases of violation of the law. Although these organs have been assigned different tasks and authority by the state, they are sharp instruments of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Close coordination among these organs will guarantee scrupulous implementation of socialist law. According to Article 128 of the new constitution, the state will soon establish people's organs at grassroots level to solve minor law violation cases and conflicts between the people. Under the leadership of echelons of party committees, various levels of the administration, organizations and economic sector must study and apply, in an integrated manner, various existing punitive forms in order to strengthen the effectiveness of the socialist law.

To live and work in accordance with the law we must organize the implementation of law effectively. To carry out this task we must produce a contingent of legal cadres with a sound knowledge of various laws. Courses must also be organized to foster essential knowledge of the law for managerial and leading cadres. In the years ahead, it is necessary to organize short term law study courses for cadres responsible for legal matters who have not attended law courses before. The college of laws should organize professional refresher training courses through correspondence for legal and managerial cadres who cannot personally attend long term courses. Various central, local administration and party schools must include the study of state affairs and laws in their curriculum in the years ahead. The Ministry of Interior, with the consent of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, has recently coordinated with the Ministry of Justice and the Hanoi Law College in organizing on-the-job training law classes for 150 cadres who have graduated from people's public security and people's police colleges.

Our party pays special attention to strengthening the socialist law. The political report of the party central committee at the fifth VCP congress stressed: "Various echelons of the party committees, party cadres and members must implement the constitution and the state law in an exemplary manner and must lead in strengthening the socialist law. They must scrupulously prohibit party organizations from arbitrarily establishing regulations which are contrary to state law and strictly punish all cadres and civil servants who use their authority to violate the law." Our party allows nobody to act in defense of criminals under whatever form. We must create a wide public opinion to scrupulously condemn those who protect criminals and the law must strictly punish these persons regardless of their position.

The law must be effectively implemented and everyone must be treated equally before the law.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY MAGAZINE DISCUSSES MILITIA TRAINING

BK221326 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[September 1982 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Le Manh) and (Hoang Giang): "Train Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Meet the Requirements of Combat Duties"]

[Text] The purpose of training is to ensure battlefield success. Therefore, the training of militia and self-defense forces must be organized in strict accordance with the requirements of their on-the-spot combat duties in each locality. This is to ensure that our militia and self-defense forces will fulfill their task of fighting in defense of their villages and hamlets, successfully support the main forces in combat, contribute to firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety at the grassroots level and in various localities, defeat enemy land-grabbing operations, actively and promptly counter all enemy acts of aggression, and stop and readily crush all rebellions. This training is also aimed at enabling the militia and self-defense forces to participate in combat activities immediately upon their incorporation into main force units.

Combat training must be conducted in such a way as to ensure that the militia and self-defense forces can fulfill their role when fighting independently and can conduct joint operations with the local and main forces to carry out satisfactorily any task which may be entrusted to them. Only in this way can we guarantee the high quality of the military training of militia and self-defense forces and ensure that such training is aimed at achieving well-defined objectives.

We must correct errors such as neglecting the training of militia and self-defense forces; paying scant attention to progress in training; trying merely to complete training on the schedule established by the upper echelons without attaching importance to actual results; showing a conservative and subjective attitude in training; and relying only on past experience. We must resolutely struggle against formalism and showiness as well as impractical massive training.

Using the training directives issued by the upper echelons as the basis, the provincial and district military organs must formulate specific

training programs for each unit and must train cadres at all levels, especially those who are directly in charge of training the militia and self-defense forces. They must see to it that these cadres have a firm grasp of the guidelines, purposes and tasks of training of each unit and each force in a given period of time.

The general requirements for training the militia and self-defense forces are that, technically, they must be able to handle expertly all kinds of weapons and equipment in their possession, including ones they make themselves; they must also be good at sniping and using punji sticks, mines and booby traps.

Concerning tactics, according to the specific combat duties and combat plans of each locality, the militia and self-defense must be taught how to mount surprise attacks, set up ambushes, conduct mopping-up operations, encircle enemy troops, nibble at enemy positions, launch isolated small-scale offensives, to initiate concentrated assaults, operate independently or jointly with other forces, attack enemy communications lines and organize sapper operations. Militiamen must also be taught to expertly carry out patrol, sentry and reconnaissance duties.

Emphasis, however, must be placed on training certain subjects according to the specific situation of each locality and basic unit. For instance, in the border areas, the militia and self-defense forces must be good at attacking and wiping out enemy reconnaissance and commando teams, firmly defending their positions, protecting their villages and hamlets, and fighting enemy intruders. In the coastal areas, the militia and self-defense forces must know how to combine production work with patrol, sentry and combat duties at sea and on islands. They must also know how to promptly detect and report intrusions of unidentified boats and ships into our territorial waters, and how to detect and hunt down persons who try to leave the country illegally by sea.

In inland regions, militia and self-defense forces must be trained in the art of fighting enemy airborne troops, suppressing rebellions and maintaining political security and public order and safety in their localities.

#### Training the Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Fight Enemy Intruders

At present at the northern border of our country the Chinese reactionaries are resorting to numerous forms of activities combined with many tricks in waging a war aimed at gradually grabbing our territory. Along with sending their forces to nibble at our territory, they have also dispatched commandos and scouts into our country to study the situation, make contact with local reactionaries, build secret bases, spread baseless rumors aimed at sowing disunity among people of different nationalities and between the army and people, murder party cadres and members, commit sabotage and stir up trouble. All this is designed to weaken us and to pave the way for another invasion of our country when conditions permit.

For this reason the militia and self-defense forces at the northern border must be carefully trained to frustrate the tricks used by the Chinese reactionaries in waging their war of sabotage. We must concretely study the situation of the enemy forces and firmly grasp their operational methods and must school ourselves on the combat duties as well as the topographical and climatic conditions of each locality to formulate a suitable training program for the militia and self-defense forces.

The experiences of Gia Loc District, Lang Son Province have shown that, if the militia and self-defense forces are tightly organized and carefully trained, they can serve as a very effective force to encircle and attack enemy intruders. The militia forces in this district were taught essential combat tactics and have begun to successfully apply them in fighting.

#### Training the Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Fight Enemy Scouts and Commandos

This is a subject which militia and self-defense forces must study well.

We must study the tricks used by enemy forces when they intrude into our territory, the ways they organize and react when their presence is exposed, the areas and terrain of which the enemy may take advantage, and the targets the enemy may attack. On the basis of such knowledge we should devise a training program consistent with the combat duties of the militia and self-defense forces in each locality.

Militia and self-defense forces must be taught how to trace enemy forces, detect and control strangers who enter their localities, and conduct joint operations among different militia combat teams and units, and with the local people and other armed forces.

In the past year, in many border localities such as Cao Loc, Binh Lien, Phong Tho, Muong Khuong, Vi Xuyen and Ha Quang districts, the militia and self-defense forces, with the assistance of the people, detected and wiped out many intruders. In some places entire groups of enemy scouts and commandos were annihilated as soon as they had set foot on our territory. In Toto, the militia and self-defense forces have wiped out or captured nearly 50 percent of all the enemy scouts and commandos intruding into these localities. In Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province in particular, this figure reached 72 percent; in Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, it was 58 percent.

On the sea, militia and self-defense forces have scored many achievements in detecting unidentified boats and ships and in coordinating with other armed forces to drive them out of our territorial waters.

The above shows that we should pay adequate attention to training the militia and self-defense forces to be proficient in detecting and fighting enemy scouts and commandos. In the past this problem has not yet been

studied carefully enough and has not yet been developed into a formal training subject. Instead, it has been taught only as a secondary subject and a supplement to the subject of patrol and sentry duties.

The experiences of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, have shown that the study of these subjects must be combined with practice by militia and self-defense units when they are carrying out combat alert duties at their positions along the border. For their part, units in the rear must also be taught how to detect and to fight enemy scouts and commandos, and how to coordinate with other forces to round up, hunt down and wipe out these elements when they intrude into their localities.

#### Training in the Methods of Countering and Suppressing Rebellions

This is an important strategic task with which the militia and self-defense forces can help the other forces in defending certain establishments and localities. This is also a factor in making it possible for them to act promptly and effectively when a rebellion breaks out.

In their present, multifaceted war of sabotage, the Chinese Expansionists and hegemonists consider the task of exploiting or creating an opportunity to foment rebellions in order to oppose and undermine our country as a highly important measure. Therefore, the struggle against this type of sabotage involves many sectors and many aspects of work under the centralized and unified direction of the party committee echelons and local administration.

As the forces which are to fight on the spot and the armed forces at the grassroots level which are directly responsible for the protection of the revolution and localities, the militia and self-defense forces should be satisfactorily trained and prepared in all aspects so that they can detect and destroy every germ of rebellion, as well as quickly quell any rebellion which could be fomented by the enemy.

This training task should be conducted under the direct guidance and leadership of the party committee echelons and local administration and in accordance with the local defense plans already devised. Through various combat exercises for the defense of establishments, villages and hamlets, we must train every militia and self-defense unit and detachment on how to deal with each specific situation in accordance with their specific assignments. It's also necessary to train them on how to coordinate with the other forces in order to resolutely destroy and prevent the enemy from making any further advance.

One of the measures we should adopt to train the militia and self-defense forces according to their combat duties is to closely combine their training activities with their productive labor duties.

Militiamen and self-defense corpsmen are both citizens and soldiers. Only by combining their training and combat activities closely with their specific productive labor duties in each locality and establishment can we achieve good results. Therefore, training them according to their combat requirements and assignments means to combine training activities satisfactorily with productive labor activities in each locality and establishment.

It is necessary to define the training objectives and schedules in a way most commensurate with the specific conditions and tasks in each locality. We must not carry out these tasks hastily and simultaneously or assign the grassroots level to arrange them in an irresponsible manner. This is a difficult problem to which constant attention has been paid by various local military organs for the past several years in an effort to improve the training and fighting quality of the militia and self-defense forces.

Because the militia and self-defense forces in each locality have their own specific tasks, their subjects of training are not always the same. And since the production duties in each locality are also different, we must, therefore, know how to arrange training schedules in the most suitable manner.

It is also for this reason that all responsible organs are required to map out plans for the training of the militia and self-defense forces in a scientific, concrete, positive, decisive and active manner.

#### It Is Necessary to Foster the Cadres Satisfactorily

We all know that we cannot have good units unless we have good cadres. Whether or not combat training can be conducted satisfactorily depends mostly on the cadres. At present there is a difference in terms of age and health conditions among the cadres directly responsible for militia and self-defense training at the grassroots level.

One of the characteristics of the militia and self-defense cadres is that their economic life and other daily activities are closely linked with their families. For this reason, it is very difficult to assemble them for advanced training each year. In many localities, only 75 to 90 percent of them are usually available for advanced training. Moreover, the number of these cadres, especially those attached to various establishments and detachments, usually changes every year.

Because of numerous difficulties in the preparation of training materials, facilities and living quarters, the quality of various training courses for the cadres is limited, thus directly affecting the results of the militia and self-defense forces' combat training. Many localities--such as Quang Ninh and Vinh Phu--have, however, adopted necessary measures to gradually overcome this situation. They have also affirmed that fostering

cadres at the grassroots level is the central task in training the militia and self-defense forces each year.

It is necessary to classify the management and training of cadres. Organs of military regions must foster training cadres at the provincial, city and district levels or at a level equivalent to that of a village unit or key unit chief; provincial military organs must foster village unit cadres, self-defense commanding cadres, company commanders attached to various mobile units, and commanding cadres of various armed service detachments; and military organs at the district and village levels must foster the rest of the cadres. Training should also be focused on advisory and planning work, combat leadership, and the organization and management of training.

Attention must be paid to sending cadres to attend certain training courses at the higher echelons on a rotation basis. We must consider the ability to conduct basic training as the main objective. The training of militia and self-defense cadres should be carried out under the close guidance of each echelon in each stage, as well as in close coordination with production schedules and plans. In the process of training, we can even teach the militia and self-defense cadres how to organize alternate training activities--a good training method of our army at present.

It is necessary to provide good training for all mobile combat detachments of the militia and self-defense forces, with particular attention given to those units on the frontline and in sensitive areas. We can even assign cadres with enormous training experience to these units and supply them with training documents, materials and equipment on a priority basis. In training these units, attention must also be paid to teaching them how to engage in combat and combat support activities, reinforce the frontline, and guide the people in preventing and protecting themselves against enemy aircraft, artillery and chemical weapons.

It is necessary for the local military organs at all levels to intensively provide guidance for and inspect the implementation of the training plans and the organization of military exercises to improve the training quality and correctly evaluate the training results in each stage and each year. It is also necessary to satisfactorily disseminate the experience acquired by certain militia and self-defense units by fighting on the frontline and maintaining political security and social order and safety in the rear areas so that the other units can apply them broadly and in accordance with their duties, even during the course of training.

It is our effort to consolidate and strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of various local party committee echelons which decides whether or not the militia and self-defense forces can generally fulfill all of their construction and combat duties satisfactorily, and particularly perform their training work according to the combat requirements. Therefore, it is necessary for the local military organs at all levels to strive

to adhere to the specific and multisided leadership and guidance of various local party-committee and administration echelons in order to constantly improve the fighting strength of the militia and self-defense forces, thus making it possible for them to successfully fulfill all assignments in the new stage.

CSO: 4209/12



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SRV ARMY PAPER ON PROTECTING MILITARY WAREHOUSES

BK170209 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Constantly and Satisfactorily Carry Out the Task of Protecting Military Warehouses and Preventing Fires and Explosions"]

[Text] Military warehouses are storage sets for large quantities of various types of weapons and ammunition, tools, vehicles, materials, equipment, grain, food, military clothing, and other necessary supplies and utensils in support of the development of the people's armed forces, the consolidation of national defense, and the needs of maintaining combat readiness and fighting to defend the fatherland. Many organs of the Ministry of National Defense, including those grassroots units in various localities throughout the country, have their own military warehouses of different categories. Many of these warehouses belong to categories that can catch fire or explode easily. Therefore, protecting military warehouses against fires and explosions is a very important and permanent task--during the rainy season as well as during the dry season--for all army commanders in various localities and, particularly, for those forces which are directly in charge of warehouse management, supervision and protection.

Besides its strict requirements in terms of political and technical knowledge, the task of preventing and countering fires and explosions in military warehouses demands a high degree of technical standardization. In protecting warehouses from fires and explosions, it is necessary to carry out all aspects of the task homogeneously in order to ensure and achieve constant and total safety.

To meet such requirements and to ensure such efficiency, we must, first of all, provide intensive and far-reaching education on the exceptional importance of the task of protecting military warehouses, clearly determine the responsibility of each echelon, sector and unit, and carefully devise the authority of each section and individual directly responsible for warehouse management and supervision. All work related to the protection of military warehouses against fires and explosions must be performed in accordance with the systems and regulations already stipulated and the rules concerning the use, maintenance, supply and transfer of personnel to guard, patrol, and carry out exit and entry inspections at each warehouse complex and each specific warehouse. Under any circumstance, efforts must be made

to ensure that all regulations concerning the protection of warehouses are implemented without excuses, casualness and laxity, no matter how small the warehouse. It should be noted that a single mistake in the implementation of the warehouse protection regulations could bring about immeasurable consequences.

It is the cautious and constant inspection efforts of the commanders and the system used by certain professional organs to perform their functions and maintain various procedures, rules and regulations which always play an important role in protecting military warehouses. Only through rigid inspections can we quickly discover the loopholes and weaknesses in each specific job in order to improve and overcome them promptly, thus preventing regrettable accidents from occurring unexpectedly.

To protect military warehouses satisfactorily under all circumstances, we must adopt both effective preventive measures and countermeasures, particularly, against fires and explosions from any source. However, preventing these accidents satisfactorily via a perfectly operated protection structure is the most active and effective method. Efforts should be made to draw experience from every regrettable, specific mistake--whether it is large or not--for immediate dissemination and severe punishment in order to avoid repetition.

The protection of military warehouses is the direct responsibility of the army. This task, however, cannot be assumed singlehandedly by various units of the army; it needs the close coordination of the party committees, administration, security organs, self-defense militia forces, and various sectors and the people in all localities. If plans for coordination between the army and various sectors and localities are carefully formulated and if combined training is organized to make these plans match, the protection of military warehouses can be carried out more properly and can produce good and lasting results. By closely coordinating with various sectors and localities in satisfactorily ensuring political security and social order in the surrounding areas, we will also be able to create an environment--a safety belt--and favorable conditions for the task of protecting military warehouses and preventing fires and explosions in them.

CSO: 4209/8

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NEW REGULATIONS ON USE OF ARMY UNIFORMS

BK300953 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the use of the Vietnam People's Army's uniforms. The decree stipulates:

The VPA's clothing equipment includes service and rank insignia, badges, ceremonial uniforms, ordinary uniforms and all other clothing items reserved for VPA cadres and combatants for use in the performance of their state-assigned duties.

Every soldier is dutybound to maintain, safeguard and correctly use his clothing in accordance with regulations. Soldiers must wear their uniforms correctly and strictly insure that service and rank insignia and badges are worn according to the assigned ranks and armed services and branches or specialties. Specific uniforms are prescribed by the Defense Ministry.

Generals and other officers with 25 or more years of service, when being transferred to other branches or retiring, are authorized to take with them their uniforms with service and rank insignia and badges and to use them on holidays and at meetings organized by the army.

Other soldiers, when transferred or discharged, are authorized to take and use their ordinary uniforms and individual items of clothing as prescribed by the Defense Ministry. Their service and rank insignias and badges, and other items of equipment must be returned to the appropriate administrative units.

Only factories of the Defense Ministry or those production installations authorized by the Defense Ministry may produce equipment and clothing for the army. The unauthorized production, storage, use, sale, purchase and circulation of service and rank insignia and badges, caps and new types of army uniforms being used in the army are strictly forbidden.

The army's organs of control, the people's public security forces and the administration at all levels are to coordinate with one another to inspect and control compliance with the above stipulations. All violations of this decree will be dealt with in accordance with the administrative discipline or law.

CSO: 4209/12

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY--The Ho Chi Minh City people's committee recently held a conference to review the results of the struggle to protect socialist property over the past 3 years. The conference heard reports by 13 units on their experience in organizing security forces to protect socialist property. The reports held that the struggle against negative practices, corruption and waste and the struggle in the field of market management are the most burning issues of the current class struggle in the city. Various grassroots-level enterprises are actively initiating a mass emulation movement to protect socialist property and to ensure the safety of state agencies and enterprises. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

CUU LONG TROOP RECRUITMENT--Cuu Long Province recently sent off 800 youths for military service, bringing the total number of youths inducted in this year's second troop recruitment phase in the entire province to 85.7 percent of the plan norm. A campaign for troops recruitment has been launched among the people. Along with broadly disseminating the new law on military service, the province has actively created conditions for army deserters to rejoin their units during this troop recruitment phase. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Sep 82 BK]

NGHE TINH TROOP RECRUITMENT--According to VNA, as of 23 September, Nghe Tinh Province had overfulfilled by 0.4 percent its troop recruitment quota, thus completing its task of drafting youths into the army under the second drive of 1982 2 days ahead of schedule. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT HANOI AWARDS CEREMONY

BK211715 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and chairman of the Council of State at 31 August Hanoi ceremony to receive Lao National Gold Order from Lao Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee political bureau and deputy prime minister of the LPDR.

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

Dear comrade members of the Lao party-government delegation.

Comrades and friends.

At a time when our entire country is joyfully celebrating the anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, today Comrade Pham Van Dong and I are very happy to receive the Lao National Gold Order, the highest medal of the LPDR. We would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the LPRP, the supreme people's council and the government of the LPDR for this noble award.

We sincerely thank Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, a close friend of the Vietnamese people, for having noted the great friendship between our two nations and the profound sentiments of the Lao party and people toward the party and people of Vietnam as well as toward ourselves.

This great honor should rightfully belong to the glorious VCP and the heroic Vietnamese people. In this solemn ceremony brimming with fraternal friendship, our thoughts are with respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the first communist who brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Indochinese nations, who founded and trained the former Indochinese communist party, and who devoted all his life to the building of the exceptional solidarity and friendship and the militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos.

Dear comrades. Looking back over the past historic road from the height of today's successes, we, with boundless joy and elation, feel proud of and have confidence in the pure, faithful, exemplary and rare relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos. This exceptional relationship is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on mutual love and respect, and on the spirit of sharing weal and woe and always remaining together as brothers who are of the same fate and who worship the same cause. This exceptional relationship has become a valuable tradition, an invincible strength, an extremely important factor for ensuring successes, and a law of development for the revolution in each country.

At present, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, are frenziedly sabotaging the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and are trying to weaken and annex our three countries in order to materialize their dream of expansionism in Southeast Asia. Faced with this situation, it would be all the more important for us to consolidate and develop the exceptional relations and the militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos, as well as between the three Indochinese countries, and to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to firmly protect independence and freedom and successfully build socialism in each country, and to actively contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and maintaining peace and security in Asia and in the rest of the world.

Dear comrades:

We are fully aware that in every stage of their struggle full of difficulties and hardships and for every glorious victory they have gained, the VCP and the Vietnamese people always received great, generous and unswerving support and assistance from the Lao party and people of various nationalities. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to once again express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Lao people of various nationalities, the LPRP, the supreme people's council and the government of the LPDR for their support and assistance filled with fraternal sentiments and with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

We are firmly convinced that under the correct and creative leadership of the glorious LPRP headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the heroic Lao people of various nationalities will be able to vigorously develop their great, all-round successes and continue to surge forward to achieve new, more brilliant successes in implementing the various resolutions adopted at the third LPRP congress, to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend their beautiful fatherland.

Led by the VCP with respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan as its head, the Vietnamese people are enthusiastically developing the tradition of the August Revolution by concentrating their minds and energy on implementing those tasks mapped out at the fifth party congress with a determination to score greater successes in national defense and to strengthen international solidarity.

We heartily wish that the friendship between Vietnam and Laos and the militant solidarity and the relations of all-round cooperation between the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will be increasingly strengthened and that they will develop with every passing day.

We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to ask you comrades to convey the best wishes for good health from the VCP Central Committee, the SRV Council of State and Council of Ministers, and from ourselves to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, Comrade President Souphanouvong, and other comrade leaders of the Lao party and state.

I would like to once again thank Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and other comrade members of the Lao party and government delegation.

Thank all you comrades present here.

CSO: 4209/9

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH OPENS NATIONAL DAY MEETING

BK220948 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Opening speech by Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at 2 September Hanoi National Day meeting]

[Text] Beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP,

Dear comrades of the presidium,

Dear Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP central committee political bureau and vice premier of the LPDR,

Dear comrades and friends.

Today, our people throughout the country are happy and proud to commemorate the 37th August Revolution anniversary and the 2 September National Day.

We warmly welcome the Lao party and government delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP central committee political bureau and vice premier of the LPDR.

During 37 years of hard struggle, under the leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese people had to carry out a 30-year war for national liberation against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists in order to win glorious victory, accomplishing the cause of national liberation and reunification and leading the country into the period of transition of socialism.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam 7 years ago, our state and people have endeavored to heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture, carry out socialist transformation in the south, consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and gradually build the material and technical bases for socialism along the general line for the transitional period as affirmed by the fifth VCP Congress.

Taking advantage of the fact that our country had just emerged from the war and was still facing numerous difficulties, the Beijing expansionists



and hegemonists used their lackeys, the Pol Pot-ieng Sary clique, to commit genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and attack our country at the southwestern border, while themselves sending 600,000 troops to invade our country at the northern border. Once again our people rose up in defense of the fatherland, successively defeating the enemies on both battlefronts. The Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, however, have not yet given up their sinister design of weakening and invading Vietnam. Colluding with the U.S. imperialists, they have carried out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, unceasingly provoking it on the northern border. Our people, while striving to solve the problem of "which will win" in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, are fighting against the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression. These two struggles are closely associated.

Dear comrades and friends,

Today, our people are facing extremely great and heavy tasks. The recent fifth VCP Congress affirmed the correctness of the general line charted by the fourth VCP Congress. It also concretised that line and made it more diversified. Numerous difficulties still lie ahead, yet advantages are fundamental, while difficulties are temporary. The prospects for our revolution are bright. This year our people have harvested a fine and satisfactory 5th-month spring rice crop. Many targets of the state plan for the first 6 months of 1982 were fulfilled quicker than during the same period last year. The productive labor emulation impetus has expanded comprehensively to various establishments and localities. The recently promulgated party and state policies on economic management have developed remarkably.

In commemorating the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, let our entire party, people and the armed forces uphold the tradition of solidarity, the spirit of collective mastery and the unyielding revolutionary impetus; enhance their vigilant spirit; accelerate production, combat and education in order to triumphantly build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland. The immediate task is to strive to fulfill victoriously the 1982 state plan.

To commemorate the August Revolution and our National Day, let us strive to strengthen the fraternal friendship, the combatant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; consolidate and strengthen the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea and contribute positively to the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, freedom and socialism.

To carry out these tasks is to implement strictly the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh and to carry out scrupulously the resolutions of the fifth VCP Congress.

On behalf of the presidium, I announce the opening of this solemn meeting to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day which are great and very important events that have added a new chapter of independence, freedom and socialism to the glorious history of the Vietnamese nation.

CSO: 4209/8

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV ARMY DAILY EDITORIAL MARKS NATIONAL DAY

BK220326 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Build a Firm and Strong State of Proletarian Dictatorship"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years ago, exactly on 2 September, in the Hanoi capital, venerated and beloved Uncle Ho read the proclamation of independence, founding the new Vietnam and establishing the first democratic people's state in southeast Asia.

With the extremely glorious victory of the August Revolution, our people completely smashed the apparatus of colonialist and feudal domination and founded a new-style state, a state really of the people, by the people and for the people, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and under the leadership of the vanguard political party of the working class. Since its founding, our administrative system has incessantly developed through each stage of a very hard and complex revolutionary struggle and has gloriously accomplished its sacred, historic mission. Under the correct and creative leadership of our party--a staunch and seasoned Marxist-Leninist party standing for the working people's right to collective mastery--our state effectively used revolutionary vigilance, waged many struggles replete with hardships and sacrifices and recorded heroic victories in the two holy wars of resistance against French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors, thereby achieving the historic tasks of the national people's democratic revolution. We also defeated the criminal war of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists colluding with the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to annex our country so as to pave the way for their expansion into southeast Asia. On the front of socialist construction, we have scored many brilliant and praiseworthy achievements, taking an important step in enhancing the economic and national defense potentials of the country. Simultaneously with the founding and development of our state, a new generation of Vietnamese has been trained and armed with a sense of collective mastery, socialist patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism. These Vietnamese have upheld the fine "one for all and all for one" spirit, have promoted unity and have striven to build a prosperous and strong country and an increasingly happy and decent life on the basis of the fruits of their own labor.

Looking back at the great achievements of our people over the past nearly 40 years, we are boundlessly confident in and proud of our party and of eminently venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. We are very proud of and confident in the state of proletarian dictatorship, the greatest achievement of the August Revolution and a decisive factor ensuring the success of our people's present cause of national construction and national defense.

Our tasks in the new stage of the revolution, the stage in which the entire independent and reunified country advances to socialism, are very weighty and important. The bitter struggle to decide the winner between the two roads has become more complex at a time when our country simultaneously enjoys peace and faces the possibility of war, and when our people have to constantly cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with various imperialist forces led by the United States. This situation requires that all 54 million of our people and combatants stay united, share the same strong will to devote "everything for the socialist fatherland and for the future and happiness of the people," bring into full play the strength of the state of proletarian dictatorship, and fully devote their minds and resources to carrying out successfully all the tasks laid down by the fifth party congress. Our immediate objectives are to stabilize and eventually to improve the people's living conditions; to build selectively the material and technical bases of socialism; to continue to transform and perfect socialist production relations; and to consolidate ceaselessly the country's defense potential and security.

To fulfill these tasks, first of all we must constantly apply ourselves to building a really pure, firm and strong administrative system from the central to the grassroots level to direct and manage all activities of society effectively. As the resolution of the fifth party congress stressed: "Building and developing the working people's collective mastery according to the formula of the party leading, the people acting as masters and the state managing is a question of decisive significance and a task which must be carried out so as to achieve successfully the important and pressing tasks of the revolution in the coming days."

Our state must strengthen socialist legislation, increase the effectiveness of its management and supervision in all fields of activities, urgently concretize the new constitution by establishing legal systems, gradually build an economic legal system and formulate laws concerning public security. Life urgently requires that state management organs improve their operational methods, change their work style, ensure that their managerial work has a strong militant character and yields practical results, and overcome the condition of their operational apparatus--its bulkiness, its many intermediary levels, and its large inefficient staff. Our state must make full use of its political and economic powers to maintain social discipline firmly and to struggle effectively against law-breaking and social evils.

The managerial and supervisory capacity of various state organs as well as their ability to organize the implementation of tasks are inseparable from efforts to enhance the quality, ethics, capabilities, revolutionary zeal, knowledge and work style of each cadre and employee at every level of the administration. Cadres of state organs must really be the servants of the people and must resolutely overcome any bureaucratic or arrogant bearing or attitude which would alienate them from the masses. A contingent of state cadres and employees who are "industrious, thrifty, honest, righteous, just and impartial," who wholeheartedly serve the people, and who fully devote themselves to both big tasks such as socialist construction and national defense and small but essential matters in daily life such as food and clothing, is the factor which decides the strength of the state of proletarian dictatorship.

While making socialist construction its primary task, our state pays special attention to strengthening the all-people national defense system and building a firm security machine. National defense is an urgent and immediate task and also a basic, regular and long term effort. This task requires that we must do our best to build a modern and regular people's army and people's public security force which are pure and strong in all respects and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces so as to defend firmly the revolutionary gains and the peaceful life of the people, to frustrate resolutely all schemes and acts of aggression by the enemies outside the country and to smash all sabotage tricks by all opposition forces inside the country.

Our people's armed forces are an effective tool of the state of proletarian dictatorship. The new situation requires that we build a firm and strong people's armed forces to serve as the pillar of the all-people national defense system and as the main force in the people's war for national defense. The people's army must train to be a powerful revolutionary army which is armed with an iron will to win, which observes strict discipline, which is increasingly standardized and modernized, and which always stands ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend the fatherland and to fulfill both its glorious national duty and its lofty international obligation. Our army is the son of the people. As such, it has the lofty obligation to defend the people and the revolutionary administration. Army-people unity is the source of our invincible strength. Our combatants must scrupulously respect the constitution and the state law as well as the system of people's administration at all levels, resolutely struggle to check all law-breaking and preserve their quality of a revolutionary soldiers, thus proving themselves to be typical members of our superior new regime.

Our party's achievements in state building are definitely great. All Vietnamese are extremely proud of the revolutionary state which was founded by the August Revolution and which has been incessantly improved and strengthened. Led by the party, benefiting from the firm and strong state of proletarian dictatorship, and developing the invincible strength of the collective mastery system, our people will certainly achieve their glorious revolutionary undertaking in the new stage and make worthy contributions to the world's revolutionary cause.

CSO: 4209/10

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SRV PARTY SCHOOL'S SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

BK221218 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 1, 4

[Text] The Nguyen Ai Quoc High-Level Party School recently held the second scientific conference on the question of "end product contracts in agricultural cooperatives--practical and theoretical questions."

Attending the conference were Nguyen Ngoc Triu, party central committee member and minister of agriculture; Vu Oanh, party central committee member and chief of central committee department of agriculture; Nguyen Vinh, party central committee member and rector of the Marxist-Leninist Institute; Nguyen Duc Binh, party central committee member and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc School; members of the school management board; research cadres; teachers and some of the school's students. Also on hand were representatives from various committees, sectors and research, information and press agencies at the central level.

The conferees listened to 12 of the 18 statements received by the school's scientific council. The topics of the statements were: another discussion on product contracts in agriculture; the position, role, force and prospect of the new contractual system in agriculture; improvement of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture; problems in the fulfillment of economic interests in product contracts; implementing product contracts and changing anew the management policy and system; implementation of product contracts and cooperativization in the Mekong delta; substance and effect of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture; suggestions on the evaluation of present product contracts in agriculture; how can product contracts be improved?; new contracts and some manifestations of the struggle between the two paths; new contracts and the consolidation and increase of material and technical bases in agricultural cooperatives; new contracts and the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture; the role of district level authorities in organizing and guiding the improvement of new contracts in agricultural cooperatives; and new contracts and the enhancement of party leadership and militancy.

The above statements focused on the following three main questions:

1. The position and role of new contractual system and the advance of our agriculture.
2. Specific problems of new contracts and measures to resolve them.
3. Method of evaluation.

The statements unanimously asserted the basic and positive advantages of the new contractual system in the following respects: promote the development of agricultural production in terms of productivity and production volume, contribute to consolidating the socialist production relations in agriculture and create favorable conditions for organizing and guiding the southern provincial peasants in adopting the line of collective production. The fundamental value of the new contractual system lies in the fact that if labor, land and the various jobs and sectors are natural and rational starting points in the process of advancing our country from small to large scale socialist production, the new contractual system must be one of the important measures to develop our potentials from these starting points.

The statements also pointed out in-depth the shortcomings, weaknesses and limits of the new contractual system such as neglecting the operational control task in some localities--especially the control of seeding task--using machinery separately in five or three tasks, casually allocating ricefields and contractual norms, maintaining inappropriate differences in distribution, accumulating taxes and debts by some cooperative members, decreasing or slowly increasing collective funds, failing to fully use the material and technical bases on hand and separating individual interests from collective and social interests.

These shortcomings and weaknesses stem from both subjective and objective causes, some of which will be overcome only far in the future and some which must be overcome immediately. Nevertheless, many of the statements emphasized that the new contractual system in substance does not at all undermine socialist production relations. It neither destroys the material and technical bases on hand and lead to class division nor does it prevent agricultural from advancing to large-scale socialist production.

The conferees devoted much of their attention to discussing methods of evaluating the positive, negative and restrictive aspects of the new contractual system. Several of the statements asserted that the new contractual system is a form of transitional economy in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country.

Since it is a form of transitional economy in the process of advancing our country from small to large scale socialist production, alongside some basic positive factors it is impossible not to have certain negative factors and some shortcomings. Only by understanding this can we have

a correct and objective attitude toward the inevitable phenomena emerging from the implementation of the new contractual system and can we at the same time set forth organizational and managerial measures and policies to develop the positive factors and restrict the negative factors.

In their statements, the conferees also elaborately analyzed the economic interests of the new contractual system and scrutinized its dynamics. Many of the conferees emphasized the significance of promoting the material interests of cooperative members by paying more attention to their legitimate benefits.

Improving the new contractual system was an important proposal in many statements made by the conferees who petitioned for approval. Their statements did not specify detailed measures to improve the system but concentrated on clarifying this proposal methodologically. Several of the statements also pointed out major measures to improve the new contract system, namely to associate the new contracts with the entire system of management and policies, and to enhance the guiding and organizational role of district level authorities. Along with these measures, we should extend the application of new contracts to animal raising and other sectors and jobs in cooperatives. Only by so doing can we develop agriculture comprehensively along the line of large-scale socialist production and harmoniously promote the interests of all cooperative members. Moreover, we should reorganize production in line with the new contractual system and increase the material and technical bases of cooperatives. In the new contract system, it is decisive to enhance the leadership of all party organizations and to train cadres and party members in order to improve their quality and ability.

The questions raised at this conference were realistic problems arising from the application of new contracts during the three recent rice crop seasons. Many questions in the new contract system must be studied continually and further clarified. These questions concern organization, management and policies related to the perfection of the new contract system in cooperatives and at district, provincial and central levels. Other theoretical matters such as new contracts and the advance of agriculture of large-scale socialist production and new contracts with the three revolutions and so forth pose several problems to the school which must be studied continually for a thorough understanding in the future.

CSO: 4209/9



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES INTELLECTUALS

OW022341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Text" of Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's address to intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City on 19 August 1982--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and I would like to extend to you, brother and sister socialist intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City, our warm salutations. In calling you so, I mean to assert the objectives of our struggle, to assert our path, our ideals and the things we should do to contribute to turning this city into a socialist one, a shining pearl in the southern part of our fatherland.

Today, we are talking to each other here in the same cordial and open-hearted atmosphere as during the years of resistance. Of course, at that time, we had differing views on the position and form of the struggle which depended on each person's conditions, but we were struggling together for our national independence and freedom. We are now continuing the struggle for socialism in this city, for our entire country's sake. In this spirit, we are gathered here with only the desire to cooperate in further developing our economy, science and technology and in improving our people's livelihood in this city as well as throughout the country.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh was right to say that almost all issues which you have raised are directly related to this city. For this reason, the leaders of the city should first of all cooperate with you in studying and settling these issues. As for me, I will pay special attention to the matters related to various sectors of the central government. Now, I would like to add a few more views.

From our country's long history, I can say that our Vietnamese nation must necessarily advance to socialism and then to communism. This is also an inevitable trend of mankind's history. The Vietnamese people must come to socialism to develop their abilities, traits and talents to the fullest. All of us must deeply comprehend this truth in order to advance enthusiastically, bravely and firmly. Socialism for us is not something from heaven or from books. We have been advancing to socialism from a poor, underdeveloped country that has had to go through more than 30 consecutive years of resistance war. At present, we still have to struggle against

the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. All of them are seeking in every way to oppose and undermine our country in order to bleed it white. But we firmly affirm our people's determination to advance to socialism even more steadily and vigorously. The advance to socialism is a very encouraging new undertaking which is, however, replete with difficulties and complexities. This great undertaking requires that we exert constant efforts to discover the correct steps and measures to settle all difficulties which emerge in our daily life and even along our path. It also requires creativity. To advance our national economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and to turn our poor, undeveloped country into a prosperous and advanced one, we must be creative. This means that we must fully comply with the broad and deep meaning of this term "creative." In this spirit, we must creatively apply our party's line and the valuable, ample experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We must be creative in all spheres, in our economic and cultural development and in the course of building a new lifestyle, a new society and a new type of man. We must be creative in small and great things and in all matters relating to our entire country, or to a locality, hamlet or family. Here, the role, functions and effects of science, natural science, technological science and social science are very great. Science means creativity. Of course, it is not a simple matter. You, comrades, who are engaged in scientific and technological work should ponder and should frequently contact the city's comrade leaders and discuss with them ways to solve the urgent problems in our daily life and to gradually build a socialist city. Our permanent and greatest objective is to do something beneficial for our people's life and to build an increasingly beautiful material and cultural life. What is important here is our living standard. We must also see the great significance of lifestyle. In this spirit, we build a cultural and spiritual life, improve qualities and ethics and develop fine relations among men in both family and society.

Our people went through scores of years of stalwart struggle and in the course of their victorious fight, they have built increasingly powerful armed forces and advanced military science and art. This is an extremely valuable lesson of resistance to be pondered by all of us in order to draw a useful conclusion. We have achieved success in the military field. There is no reason for us to fail in the economic field. Under the party's leadership, our Vietnamese people have resolutely stood up as the masters of their destiny, with a determination to overcome the current temporary difficulties in order to advance to successfully build socialism, effectively defend their beloved fatherland and worthily contribute to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

The imperialists, expansionists and other reactionaries are very afraid of our nation's vigorous vitality and wonderful abilities. For this reason, they have sought by every means to smear our Vietnam's image in the hearts of the world's people. But this is a foolish wish of the defeated. Our

Vietnamese people always cherished and esteemed by the world's people because of their great contributions of historical and epochal significance of the struggle against, and victory over imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism. We must hear other peoples' remarks on our country, our people, our party, our great president, Ho Chi Minh, and our revolutionary undertaking to fully realize their noble sentiments toward Vietnam. To be worthy of their very valuable and warm sentiments, we must persist in the struggle for the revolutionary cause of our people as well as the world's people and for national, social and human liberation.

As I have said, socialist intellectuals of all strata and even natural science, technological science and social science have greatly contributed to building socialism in our country.

With our as-yet-small forces and limited abilities, we must begin with modest, practical things.

I have recently heard with great interest our brothers and sisters speak of raising fish, designing a model home for the Mekong River delta, exploiting all available energies and fully using our country's potentials to develop our economy.

We will advance from these practical tasks. What is very important here is that all of us must develop a vigorous sense of being masters in all matters and must, together with our colleagues, cultivate a sense of collective mastery and carry out our common tasks with a rational and sensible socialist spirit and for our common benefit. We must resolutely oppose the individualistic, parochial and controversial work style which many of our comrades have criticized at this forum.

I want to stress here that it is extremely important for all of us to be armed with a love for, and confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in our party, our people and our fatherland. This is the source of strength and encouragement that enlightens our minds and hearts and enables us to overcome all difficulties and advance steadily.

If we concur on all we have said here, let us pledge together to continue our struggle to surmount the untold difficulties in our life and work. Let us struggle stalwartly and tirelessly to achieve success. There is no other way.

Let all of us work as dictated by our consciences and in accordance with our functions as socialist intellectuals. In this way, we will always meet each other in our great thoughts and sentiments, in our work and in the future new achievements.

I think that the most important thing in a man's life is to achieve something that is beneficial to his people and his country.

I wish you success.

CSO: 4209/12

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### RESOLVING PROBLEMS OF WEAK PARTY CHAPTERS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Su, Organization Department of Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee: "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to Resolving Problems of Weak Party Chapters in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The report on party building at the Fourth Congress of the party pointed out: "The heightening of the combat strength, activeness, creativity, and stability of party bases, especially party chapters, so as to match their position and importance, is always the first responsibility incumbent upon the entire party."

Departing from this understanding, during the past years, many district and municipal party committees concentrated efforts and were determined to solve comprehensively and radically the basic causes of the weakness and prolonged stagnation, especially regarding village party bases; thus lowering the number of weak bases from 35 to 23 percent. Many districts, such as Gia Lam, Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong and Me Linh, and Son Tay and Thack That cities resolved the existence of weak villages. Particularly, the Gia Lam District Party Committee summed up this significant experience from the reality of leadership: "If district party committees are content with resolving weak bases within the realm of village committees only, the movement will still have no strong guarantee, because a strong village must have many strong party chapters, and a strong party chapter many vanguard, exemplary party members." Reality clearly shows that: At present, party chapters are to engage in leading plans of production, business and auditing, in leading the delivering of products and the distribution of benefits within units, in leading the implementation of policies toward the masses, and in leading the management and division of labor among party members in close relationship with the economy and all activities of the masses.

In past years, district and municipal party organizations spent much effort in resolving the problem of weak bases, trying to create uniformity; however, the outcome remained around 35 percent, because they did not start at chapters while 60 percent of the chapters in a weak village were weak. For instance, Dong Thai (Ba Vi) village had a party chapter of 19 members, of which 18 did not fulfill their duty of food selling and product delivery, and Kieu Ky I (Gia Lam) chapter had 21 party members but had not led the masses since the

beginning of year 1980, with 30 tons of products unsold Dai Ang (Thanh Tri) party chapter, leading in entrusting contract ricefields to laborers, divided ricefields into too many small pieces, 47 slots (!) of 7 sao each per laborer throughout the ricefield, which was never done before. Many party chapters loosened their leadership over the implementation of instruction No 100 and slid into "blankcheck" contracting. Particularly, Vinh Ngoc (Dong Anh) party chapter which followed the masses' views in asking for the splitting of cooperatives; which some party chapters, due to being organized on the basis of hamlets, created local situations within villages, leading to stagnation or even inertia in leading the masses to fulfill their duties toward the state.

Party chapters are the places that turn policies and resolutions into the masses' action. Reality clearly shows that: Never has there been a case in which all the party members are exemplary and the masses in the localities are inert, not implementing policies. Therefore, party chapter weakness stands in the way of the organization for the implementation of the lines, policies, and resolutions of the party and state, and the political duties in the localities.

Party chapter weakness has caused many phenomena of passiveness and stagnation in the implementation of the lines, policies and regulations adopted by party committees and chapters, especially instruction No 11. Due to poor knowledge and understanding, a number of localities weakened the organization of collectivized labor with division of labor and cooperativization; collectives' production means were wasted, deteriorated, and lost. Also the harmony between the three interests has been seriously disturbed, especially violated are the interest of the collective and that of the state, which originated in production units. Land classification, economic and technological norms, material expenditures, workpoints, production volume, and contracting have not aimed at correct objectives; planning, an essential management tool, has not been done yet; and so forth. All this is caused by party chapters' loosening their leadership, letting unit steering committees act perfunctorily and err. It is obvious that those party chapters have not yet determined clearly that their goal is closely to lead production units, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, strengthen collective ownership, and continue to build material and technological bases, improve organization and manager labor.

Through the leadership of many districts in consolidating weak bases, we see that: If the leadership stops at the village party committee, there is no ground to guarantee that the party organization can get rid of weakness. In order basically to solve the problem, there must be coordination between resolving upward from party chapters and revolving downward from the party organization. When considering a party chapter, it is necessary first of all to consider its chapter committee, especially the secretary. For instance, Gia Lam District successfully directed this measure in Duong Quang and Kieu Ky villages, and the Ba Vi District Party Committee in Van Hoa and Tang Cau. Another experience is to resolve "hamlet chapters." Countless phenomena of passiveness, local spirit, sectarianism, and division of leadership have originated in hamlets to exist among the party, authorities, and cooperatives. Because a hamlet is not an administrative unit, not even an economic unit, wherever there is this "type" of party chapter, it is necessary to reorganize in accordance with bylaws. On the other hand, regarding old, retired (having no physical strength to participate in labor) comrade party members, a number

of localities have organized party chapters with consideration for their health, not including them in activities together with party members who produce directly, in order to guarantee the practicality of activities along with their appropriateness to the health of old, weak, and resting comrades. This is a test of considering the situation; districts and townships also need to sum up experiences in organizing party chapters and entrusting tasks to party members in rural areas.

Production units in cooperatives are one of the cells of a village economy, being places that directly develop the masses' potential in every aspect and produce all material riches for cooperatives. Therefore, in focusing on resolving weak bases, district and municipal party committees need to attach importance to directing party committees in resolving weak party chapters, only then can the uniform heightening of the level of village installations in the process of implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress have solid bases.

8418

CSO: 4209/492

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### FUNCTIONS OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGAN REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Interview with Le Ngoc Cu, deputy chief procurator of the Hanoi Municipal People's Organ of Control: "The People's Control Sector and the Guarantee of the Respect of the Citizen's Life, Property, Freedom, Honor and Dignity" date and place not specified]

[Text] Note from the newspaper office: Recently, many readers have sent letters to HANOI MOI asking about procedures and principles of household search, imprisonment, detention, etc. As requested by HANOI MOI and readers, Comrade Le Ngoc Cu, deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Organ of Control, was interviewed on how to control imprisonment, detention and reeducation.

Question: The important function of the people's control sector is to control state law observance by state organs. In the control of imprisonment, detention, and reeducation, what has the municipal people's control branch done to guarantee the respect for the citizen's life, property, freedom, honor, and dignity?

Answer: Regulations on procedures of arrest, imprisonment and detention have existed for a long time and have been broadly promulgated among the people. The task of the control branch is to supervise and control to see how the organs responsible for the implementation of these regulations observe the law. Law 02 concretely stipulated procedures and powers in arresting, imprisoning, and reeducating. In reality, due to incorrect application of the law in each specific case or a weak spirit of responsibility, a number of organs and cadres have let cases of unlawful arrest and household search occur. This should be noticed at the local level.

Also, administrative control procedures have sometimes been abused. Through administrative control, household items were controlled and confiscated. This is incorrect. Administrative control is limited only to the control of production, business, and so forth. If household control is necessary, there must be an order from authorities.

Thus, the control function is arresting, imprisoning, detaining is to guarantee that no convict can escape and no innocent person is victim of injustice.

Question: Concretely speaking, in its function how has the control sector carried out the control and supervision of arrest, imprisonment and detention?

Answer: The entire municipal control branch carries out its control over imprisonment, detention and reeducation through periodical and nonperiodical inspections. In precincts and districts, controllers go to temporary detention camps daily to join with public security agents in controlling and categorizing prosecutions. Monthly, the municipal people's control organ has a temporary detention camp inspection day. Nonperiodical inspections are, of course, unpredictable and depend upon concrete situations. While inspecting, if it is deemed necessary, controlling cadres can directly meet the person concerned to ask why he is arrested, if the arrest is lawful, if they have any appeal or request. The law stipulates that within 3 temporary detention days, the investigating organ must be able to categorize the party concerned in accordance with this content: Is the party guilty or has it violated administrative rules only? Among the guilty, who deserve temporary detention, who can be granted probation and so forth.

Question: In reality, however, there have been cases of temporary detention of more than 3 days. Why?

Answer: Cases of not meeting the deadline of temporary detention are usually due to categorization difficulties caused by having to investigate the person's identification in localities outside the municipality. There are cases where the person concerned has falsely confessed his home and employment addresses, causing a loss of time to investigating organs.

Another important reason is that functioning cadres have not heightened their law consciousness or are limited in their professional levels.

Question: After being temporarily detained, how long can the convicts be temporarily imprisoned?

Answer: The convict can be imprisoned for 2 or 3 months depending on the seriousness of the crime. This is the period of time for public security organs to complete the investigation. If it is necessary to lengthen the temporary imprisonment period, the people's control organ must give an extension order. The second extension order must be approved by the people's supreme control organ. The time period of each extension order equals that of the temporary imprisonment order.

Question: Are there any cases in which investigation is completed but temporary imprisonment continues?

Answer: Those are cases of serious crime, where the convict who is imprisoned temporarily, waits for the trial day although the investigation is completed.

Question: Following a temporary detention or a temporary imprisonment, in which cases there will be complete release and in which cases there will be probation?



Answer: Complete release is applied to cases of nonoffenders or those who only violate administrative provisions or those who are arrested wrongly. In cases of nonserious offenses or testimonies in good faith the convict is on probation, waiting for trial.

Question: In implementing the probation order or release order, can there be negative occurrences such as asking for bribes?

Answer: Cadres of bad character and quality can take advantage of these probation orders or release orders to blackmail, demanding bribes from the family of the person concerned. Aiming at limiting possible negative occurrences the control, public security, and judicial branches have regulated that they work collectively and that, upon having a probation order, there must be an arrangement to carry it out within 24 hours, not allowing bad elements to make use of it.

Question: Are there any cases of nonunanimity of handling points of view between the three branches?

Answer: The relationship between the three--control, judicial and public security branches--is that of both coordination and mutual restraint. Therefore, it is understandable if there is no unanimity regarding a certain case. In case the investigating organ does not agree with a decision made by the control organ, it still has to implement article 11 of the law regulating the organization of the people's control organ. However, it can ask for consideration and decision by the people's one-level-higher control organ.

Question: Why do we have to guarantee respect for life, property, honor, and dignity of convicts in prisons?

Answer: Regarding this matter, the law stipulates that control and investigation must guarantee that no one who is arrested and temporarily imprisoned will have his citizenship right limited nor his life, property, honor, and dignity unlawfully violated.

Regarding convicts, putting them in jail does not mean that they are deprived of all their rights. The law organizing the people's control organ stipulates that control, imprisonment, detention and reeducation must guarantee that the life, property, honor, dignity and other rights of the person concerned are not to be deprived but are to be respected by the law.

8418

CSO: 4209/492

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VAN TIEN DUNG MARKS VPA JOURNAL'S ANNIVERSARY

BK181155 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Yesterday's afternoon, 25 August, TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN--a military and political theory journal of the people's armed forces--held a cordial get-together in Hanoi to mark the 25th anniversary of its first publication. On this occasion, the Council of State awarded military service order first class to TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

Attending the get-together were Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP central committee political bureau, first secretary of the VCP central committee's military commission, and minister of national defense; and Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP central committee political bureau and head of the general political department.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung praised TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for its meritorious service over the past 25 years and pointed out the tasks to be carried out by the journal during the upcoming period which consist of contributing to improving the military and political theoretical skills of the armed forces' high- and middle-level cadres.

Col Pham Quang Can, editor-in-chief of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, pledged to scrupulously implement all the instructions from the standing board of the VCP central committee's military commission, endeavor to struggle to keep up with all demands for the development of the revolution in the new stage, and make the journal worthy of being a sharp weapon of the Vietnamese people's armed forces in the field of military and political theory.

CSO: 4209/8

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### EMULATION DRIVE TO MAINTAIN SECURITY LAUNCHED

BK181404 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to score more achievements to greet the August Revolution, the 2 September National Day, and the 37th founding anniversary of the Vietnam people's public security force--19 August 1945-19 August 1982--various people's public security force units in many provinces and cities have participated in an emulation drive to maintain political security, social order and safety and motivate the people to enhance their vigilance in order to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The people's public security force in the six northern border provinces have held fast to the people in various key areas to motivate the people of various nationalities to be aware of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage in order to discover and oppose the Chinese reactionaries' reconnaissance, espionage and psychological warfare activities. The people's public security force has coordinated with the people, the people's police force and various local armed forces in arresting dozens of Chinese spies and scouts and has promptly stopped their sabotage activities and activities to create disturbances.

Quang Ninh Province has launched a mass emulation movement in arresting Chinese scouts and boycotting trade transactions offered by the Chinese reactionaries along the border area. Relying on the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, the Quang Ninh people's public security force has promptly discovered many espionage organizations which were supported by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries and arrested a gang of smugglers hired by the Chinese security force to carry out intelligence, psychological warfare and economic sabotage activities.

Various cadres of Hoang Lien Son Province and the people's public security force of Thuong Phung Village, Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province, overcame difficulties and hardships and held fast to the people of various nationalities at the border area to fight against the enemy's commando encroachment operation.

The people's public security forces of Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong Provinces have persistently motivated the people to implement the party policy on promotion of solidarity among the people of various

nationalities and accelerated the mass movement to maintain national security. Units of the people's public security forces in these provinces have wiped out many hideouts of the Fulro bandits and arrested and killed many of their leaders.

The people's public security forces of Ben Tre and Dong Nai provinces have enhanced their sense of responsibility in fighting against the enemy and have promptly punished various political criminals who plotted to disturb social order and safety, condemned before the public many of those who aided the enemy in carrying out psychological warfare activities and scrupulously dealt with the enemy's henchmen.

The people's public security forces of Thai Binh Province and Haiphong Municipality have improved their work methods and strengthened their pure and firm force; protected the transportation of foodstuff, oil and gasoline and state goods, thereby contributing effectively to reducing losses. The rear service units of the people's public security force in many localities have contributed their great efforts to improving rear service and combat-support tasks to maintain national security.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the people's public security force of the Ho Chi Minh City has improved in many aspects and scored many outstanding achievements. It has closely coordinated with the local armed forces, branches, sectors, mass organizations and the people in registering and reeducating police, intelligence personnel, reactionary groups and puppet troops and administrators of the former regime. It has discovered and promptly suppressed many U.S. and Chinese supported espionage rings, punished puppet army remnants who were in hiding and eliminated counterrevolutionary organizations and reactionary groups. The people's public security force, organizations and enterprises concerned have persistently reeducated many hooligans and strived to eliminate drug addiction, prostitution and decadent culture. They have helped various echelons of party committees and the local administration in reforming private and bourgeois industry and commerce and in opposing speculation, smuggling and activities that disrupt the market in order to accelerate production and build a new life for the city.

CSO: 4209/8

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

PARTY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION--According to VNA, in addition to Hanoi, so far a total of three provinces--namely Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Nghe Tinh--and 62 districts in the country have inspected the enforcement of discipline of their lower-level party organizations in accordance with the party's rules. The party central committee's control commission, joined by various provincial, city and district party control commissions, has helped party organizations at all levels improve their enforcement of party discipline, thus contributing to enhancing the party's fighting strength. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON ENTERPRISES

OW240111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued the following decision amending and supplementing Decision No. 25-CP:

Decision No. 25-CP promulgated more than a year ago has brought about positive results in developing the activity and creativity of enterprises in exploiting potentials in labor, equipment and material supplies to turn out much more products and to maintain and boost industrial production under the conditions of a greatly unbalanced economy, thereby contributing to stabilizing laborers' livelihood and the contingent of workers and to insuring and increasing the revenue of the state budget.

In a number of sectors and localities, thanks to our awareness of the basic spirit of Decision No. 25-CP and our positive efforts to implement it, big changes have taken place in industrial production.

However, along with the main positive results, many shortcomings and errors have been revealed in the course of implementing the decision. On the basis of production and operational conditions, prices, wages, and the subsidy and allowance systems have changed.

To further develop the positive effects of Decision No. 25-CP and to rectify the errors committed in the implementation of the decision, with the aims of:

1. Improving the planning work to comply with the actual, practical conditions, fully developing enterprise activity and creativity to vigorously boost production and concentrating all sources of goods in the hands of the state;
2. Reorganizing the purchase of material supplies and raw materials, the consumption of products and the accounting and pricing tasks of enterprises; eliminating unorganized production and trade within the market system; and,
3. Distributing income and insuring state financial revenue while duly encouraging enterprises and laborers and reducing the exaggerated income imbalance among the enterprises and sectors.

The Council of Ministers decides:

1. To redetermine the trend and tasks for production and trade of state-operated industrial enterprises in line with the actual, specific conditions.

On the basis of its actual ability to achieve balance regarding energy, material supplies, raw materials and spare parts, the state planning commission--together with the ministries, general departments, provincial and municipal people's committees and integrated enterprises--must reorganize production, reclassify enterprises and correctly determine the specific tasks and plan norms for grassroots production units in line with the actual conditions.

A. The state gives priority to insuring the supply of essential means of production, material supplies and raw materials to those enterprises which occupy an important position in the national economy in order to stabilize production in the national economy.

B. Any enterprise that does not get sufficient, essential material supplies from the state has the right to take the initiative to secure additional material supplies and raw materials from various sources; they may borrow foreign currency from the state bank to import raw materials and spare parts.

C. Any enterprise that is unable to continue its activities or is operating without economic efficiency, is allowed to change its production trend or temporarily suspend production. Any change or suspension must be considered and decided on by the minister of the ministry in charge if it involves a central state-operated enterprises and by the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee if it involves a local state-operated enterprise. In case of temporary suspension of activities, the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must take the necessary measures to properly protect and manage the facilities and equipment and must seek ways to solve any employment problem and maintain the contingent of workers and key technical cadres.

2. The planning work of enterprises.

Apart from the essential material supplies provided by the state, all enterprises can take the initiative to secure additional material supplies from various outlets; unused material supplies from state-operated enterprises; surplus agricultural, forest and marine products from state-owned and collective production units or from individual producers that have already completed obligatory delivery of quotas to the state; and material supplies that localities and enterprises are authorized to import in order to formulate their production plans. Meanwhile, these enterprises must fully use their available potentials to produce by-products as they

have done so far. Thus, depending on the specific conditions of the state's ability to balance and provide essential material supplies to an enterprise, the plan of an enterprise might include some balanced, essential material supplies provided by the state and some material supplies secured by the enterprise itself for its production.

A. If an enterprise is provided with sufficient essential material supplies by the state, it must formulate and implement its plan in accordance with prevailing regulations. Essential material supplies provided by the state to enterprises come from state-operated material supplies organizations, state-owned enterprises, cooperatives, state farms and state forests. These material supplies are provided in accordance with the state plan norms and at state-prescribed prices.

B. If an enterprise is not provided with essential material supplies by the state, it must--apart from the norms set by the state--formulate a supplemental plan on the basis of self-sufficiency in material supplies for the production of main products or products ordered by the customers of contractual workers. It can also further expand occupations of an industrial nature. If it purchases additional essential locally produced material supplies, it must correctly implement the state regulations governing the management of material supplies and prices.

Regarding unused surplus material supplies that enterprises transfer to each other in the spirit of mutual cooperation, they must be resold at state-prescribed wholesale prices in addition to rational maintenance and transportation fees agreed upon by both sides.

Regarding technical materials designated for clearance sale by the organ in charge of the unit stocking material supplies, they may be purchased by an enterprise at prescribed clearance prices in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry of Finance, the State Price Commission and the Ministry of Supply.

Regarding the essential raw materials, such as agricultural, forest and marine products, within the domain of material supplies which are under unified state management, the enterprises must purchase them at the state-directed prices set by the assigned management organ and applied in each area and time bracket.

As for raw materials not under unified state management, enterprises are allowed to purchase them at an agreed price. Enterprises are strictly forbidden to purchase on the free market material supplies which the state distributes exclusively. They must contribute to disclosing cases of illegal trade in state material supplies and suggest measures to handle these cases.

Regarding nonstate material supplies, enterprises may purchase them anywhere on the free market but must correctly implement regulations and



directions of the provincial or municipal people's committee. If they need to borrow foreign currency to import material supplies and spare parts for production, they must submit a specific trade-production plan which includes matters of consumption, export and foreign currency settlement to the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee for approval and for assignment of plan norms and rules.

As far as the borrowing and use of foreign currency are concerned, enterprises must comply with state regulations on management of foreign currency, bank credit and import-export operations. They must guarantee that their production and trade will create profits in foreign currency and that they will be able to settle their foreign currency accounts and deliver foreign currency accumulations to the state. In case of loss, the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must be held responsible before the Council of Ministers and must find out measures to make arrangements within the sector or locality concerned in order to repay the borrowed amount of foreign currency, with interests included, to the bank.

#### C. Additional production in enterprises.

Additional production is extra work done by an enterprise on the basis of making full use of materials and substandard products discarded in the main production and of additional subsidiary raw materials purchased by the enterprise.

Additional production turns out products which are not part of the main products of the enterprise. It cannot be organized by the enterprise through retaining an amount of discarded materials and rejects which the state has planned to transfer to other production installations.

An enterprise desiring to organize additional production must register the goods items to be manufactured and their production costs and sale prices with its direct upper management organ. Its plan, which covers both main and additional production, must be connected with its material supplies purchase plan, its product consumption plan and its financial plan which must be approved by the management organ.

In the course of plan implementation, if these plans need to be supplemented, the enterprise must report that to the upper management organ for a subsequent approval. If the supplement of plans requires no additional material supplies or a new capital to be invested in capital construction, the enterprise can make a report while organizing production.

Regarding inspection of the implementation of the enterprise's plans, it is necessary to check all the final statements regarding the norms prescribed by the state in the plan according to which sufficient essential material supplies are provided and regarding the plan norms set by the

enterprise. It is also necessary to check to see whether or not state policies and systems regarding the management of material supplies, finance, foreign currency, cash, markets and prices are correctly implemented.

### 3. Consumption of products.

In principle, all products manufactured by the enterprise must be sold to state-operated trading organs and state economic units according to the product distribution plan approved by the organ in charge of assigning the production plan to the enterprise.

The aforesaid organs are responsible for signing and fully implementing the contracts regarding the consumption of products of the enterprise in accordance with the current economic contract system. The state economic arbitrator will give specific directions for the signing and implementation of contracts.

Regarding consumer goods categorized as by-products which the state-operated trading organizations have refused to consume, the enterprise is allowed to organize the sale for consumption of these goods at registered and approved prices but must pay taxes to the state in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Finance. If need be, the enterprise must establish beforehand an estimate regarding the amount of products manufactured with self-provided material supplies and the amount of secondary products used for bartering for material supplies to continue production. The direct upper organ will approve this estimate and the production plan. If a necessary and unexpected barter is not specified in the plan, the enterprise must also immediately report that to the upper management organ for consideration and approval. The enterprise is not allowed to retain the products for internal distribution at manufacturing costs but can purchase an amount of by-products at industrial wholesale prices in order to resell them for use at ordinary prices to the cadres, workers and civil servants in the enterprise.

The minister of the ministry in charge and the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must determine a specific purchase proportion and rate for each by-product which the enterprises subordinate to them are allowed to purchase for resale at ordinary prices, thus avoiding an extreme difference in the proportion and rate of ordinary sales to workers and civil servants in various enterprises of the same sector and in the same locality.

### 4. Accounting for production costs, enterprise wholesale prices and industrial wholesale prices.

#### A. Calculation of production costs.

Regarding products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the state, the enterprise must carry out an economic accounting and calculate their production costs in accordance with the current system.

Regarding products manufactured with self-provided material supplies which cost significantly more or less than the state-provided material supplies, the enterprise must also furnish a separate accounting. It must establish evidence and have registers to accurately enter all of the necessary initial figures as a basis for calculations and for ensuring the fulfillment of the state financial management requirements.

**B. Enterprise wholesale prices.**

Enterprise wholesale prices for products manufactured with state-provided material supplies are calculated according to the current system.

Enterprise wholesale prices for products manufactured with self-provided material supplies are calculated on the basis of their rational, real production costs in addition to the unrestricted profits whose rate is set for products in the same category manufactured with state-provided material supplies.

**C. Industrial wholesale prices for products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the state and for products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the enterprise itself must be the same.**

If production costs and enterprise wholesale prices increase because the purchase price of material supplies is higher and the enterprise must secure its own material supplies, the enterprise can consume the products sold at set industrial wholesale prices and enjoy a reduction from the state-operated collection organ in the delivery rate, which corresponds to the rate of increase in the cost of material supplies.

If enterprise wholesale prices increase to an extent whereby the state can no longer glean a national income, the enterprise must immediately report this to the upper management organ for consideration and settlement.

Regarding products that are not categorized as essential, if the enterprise wholesale prices are higher than the industrial wholesale prices and if society really still needs these products while the state-operated trade sector can purchase them at higher prices, the enterprise may ask competent organs to readjust the enterprise and industrial wholesale prices in order to continue production.

The accounting work of an enterprise which borrows foreign currency to import material supplies for production is carried out under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance.

The production costs and enterprise and industrial wholesale prices of by-products must be distinctly calculated.

5. Distribution of profits.

A. If an enterprise fulfills the state plan norms associated with balanced essential material supplies, it may establish a production development fund in accordance with the current system on the one hand, and, on the other, take part of the profits to build an incentive fund and a welfare fund in accordance with the following ratio:

The enterprises of the heavy industry, lumber exploitation, sea fishing, construction and transportation sectors may set up an incentive fund and a welfare fund. The two funds must be equal to 24 percent of the salaries fund realized in a full year as part of the plan.

B. The enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are allowed to set up these funds which must be equal to 20 percent of the salaries fund realized in a full year as part of the plan.

The rate of distribution between the incentive and welfare funds is as follows: 70 percent for the incentive fund and 30 percent for the welfare fund.

C. If the state plan norms associated with balanced essential material supplies are overfulfilled, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation and sea fishing sectors, and those of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 and no more than 50 percent, respectively, of the profits realized. These profits are calculated on the basis of the rate of overfulfillment of the plan norms and can be used to replenish the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentive fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profits to the state budget.

D. In the case of additional production plans, for which enterprises secure their own material supplies, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing sectors, and the enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 percent and no more than 50 percent, respectively, of the profit generated by the said additional production plans, calculated on the basis of the ongoing rate. The enterprises should use the profit to replenish the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent of the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

Regarding enterprises that borrow foreign currencies for their production business, after paying off their debts, including interests, to the bank

in foreign currencies, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing sectors, and the enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 percent and no more than 50 percent of the profit, respectively, calculated on the ongoing rate. The enterprises should use the profit to replenish the following budgets according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund.

The incentives and welfare funds are established on the basis of Vietnamese currency converted from foreign currencies at the exchange rate set by the state. The enterprises are not authorized to use foreign currencies for these funds. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

E. Regarding the profit from additional production plans, the enterprises of all sectors are entitled to no more than 70 percent of this profit for use in replenishing the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprise must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

#### 6. Relative restriction rates for the incentive and welfare funds.

If either the annual incentive fund or the annual welfare fund of an enterprise is extracted from various resources--main and additional production income--and exceeds the amount of 6 months' salaries for the whole year, the enterprise must deduct the excess amount and turn it over to the state budget in accordance with the progressive ratio and guidance by the Finance Ministry.

Regarding the enterprises that fulfill their export quotas, the incentives awarded are not subjected to the deduction rate and relative restrictions rate, and money can be extracted for replenishment of the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund.

#### 7. Scope of application of this decision and related tasks of state organs.

A. This decision applies only to state-run industrial production enterprises in all sectors, except those state-run industrial production enterprises that are authorized by the Council of Ministers to experiment with the management-improvement method. It does not apply to the units of distribution, circulation, services, culture, public health, education and administrative services.

Regarding the construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing enterprises, ministers heading the ministries concerned should

base themselves on the spirit of this document to creatively work out regulations suited to the specific conditions in their own sectors and submit them to the Council of Ministers standing committee for examination and approval before promulgation.

B. The State Planning Commission; the State Price Commission; home trade, supply, finance and labor ministers; the general statistics department; the state bank; and state economic arbitrators are responsible for immediately promulgating the amendment documents to supersede the old regulations that are no longer suited to the enterprises that operate under the stipulations of Decision 25-CP, in accordance with the spirit and content of this decision.

C. Ministers, chiefs of central-level sectors, chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees subordinate to the central level are responsible for guiding and controlling the enterprises in order to ensure scrupulous implementation of this decision.

D. The economic management research institute is responsible for following the implementation, making initial reviews of the situation and submitting proposals on the necessary amendments.

E. The office of the Council of Ministers is responsible for assisting the Council of Ministers in supervising the agencies so they will systematically, promptly, and uniformly promulgate the concrete systems and policies in line with this decision. It is also responsible for following and promptly reporting the situation regarding implementation of this decision at the various sectors and echelons to the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4209/10

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' ON SRV'S NEW EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY

Part One

BK291431 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Luu: "Is There Anything New in the Import-Export Policy?--passages in slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] On 10 July 1982 the Council of Ministers promulgated Decision No. 113/HDBT on some measures for promoting exports and strengthening the management of exported and imported goods. This decision is a very important legal document designed to supplement and revise a number of regulations contained in the document on policies and measures for developing the production of goods for export which was promulgated under Decision No. 40/CP (7 February 1980) and Decision No. 200/CP (26 May 1981) of the Council of Ministers, and to concretize and institutionalize a number of export-import policies set forth in the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to contribute to creating a big change in export and strengthening the management of export-import activities under present conditions.

/New Measures Designed to Promote the Development of Production and Create Sources of Goods for Export/

In recent years the state has promulgated a series of policies, systems and measures designed to encourage various sectors, localities and production establishments to step up the production of goods for export, and these policies and systems have begun to take effect. The results, however, are still limited partly because these policies and systems have not yet been carried out thoroughly and uniformly, and partly because a number of regulations have not yet been explained in a practical manner or are not suitable to current economic conditions. In order to overcome these shortcomings and the difficulties and bottlenecks encountered in the procurement of goods for export, the state set forth the following important measures in Decision No. 113/HDBT:

/First, it is necessary to improve export planning./ Our national economy is a planned economy and exports must develop on the basis of the state plan.

In the past, although the 7 February 1980 Decision No. 40/CP of the Council of Ministers spells out the principles for investment in the production of goods for export, a specific ratio for investments in exports has, in reality, not been established in the state plan and appropriate investments have not been made in developing the main items of goods for export and in increasing export capacity. To overcome these shortcomings the Council of Ministers stipulates in Decision No. 113/HDBT that in 5-year and annual plans, the state planning commission must specify the norms for investments in the expansion, reequipment and construction of establishments producing export goods, and in the establishment and development of zones specializing in the cultivation of crops or breeding of livestock for export. The ratio of investments for export must correspond with the rate of export development.

On the other hand, an important requirement of planning is to ensure balance and uniformity. In the past, the export norms assigned by the state to the various sectors, localities and production establishments have, in many cases, not been balanced against the raw material and supplies available for the production of goods and their packing materials for export. For this reason, a number of establishments have not been supplied with sufficient raw material and supplies for developing the production of export goods; and a number of zones specializing in the cultivation of crops and breeding of livestock for export, a number of supplies of osiers, rattan, bamboo, thin bamboo and so forth for the production of export goods, and a number of handicraft cooperatives specializing in the production of export goods have not been sufficiently and promptly provided with grain, supplies and other essential commodities under two-way economic contracts. To overcome this shortcoming Decision No. 113/HDBT states: "Export plan norms assigned to the various sectors and localities must be balanced against the norms for the distribution of raw material, supplies and other items necessary for the production, collection and purchase, packing, transportation and maintenance of export goods, including those collected and purchased from the collective and private sectors."

On the basis of this stipulation, the methods for formulating export plans must be improved in order to create conditions for the various sectors, localities, export goods production establishments and export-import organizations to fulfill their plans for the production and delivery of export goods satisfactorily.

The above stipulations are designed simply to apply the general state regulations on market and price management to the collection and purchase of export goods. Consequently they can be applied to all types of export goods, mainly those goods placed under the unified management of the central government, and to all state-owned factories as well as marketing cooperatives. In this spirit, and at a time when the sources of export goods are limited, there should be some restriction in authorizing provinces and cities to collect and purchase export goods from one another.



/2. Intensify the management of export operations of local import-export companies./

At a time when export goods in localities are still scarce, the export market is still limited, the organization of exports and imports is still weak and cadres still lack experience in trade dealings with foreign countries, it is necessary to intensify the managerial, guiding and controlling tasks of the external Trade Ministry so as to ensure primarily that the system of issuing import-export licenses can be correctly implemented.

According to Resolution No. 200/CT dated 26 May 1981, all imports and exports including samples, exhibition and advertising goods; temporarily imported and exported items, and transit commodities, even cultural items and patents in the nature of goods brought in or out of the SRV, must be warranted by import or export licenses. The Foreign Trade Ministry is the sole agency authorized to issue these licenses. Nevertheless, in coping with the characteristics and the operating conditions of local import-export companies, the procedures for issuing licenses must be flexible while remaining consistent with the prescribed principle so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the operation of these companies, especially those located far from the central government. Moreover, to prevent all behavior damaging the interests of the state, Regulation No. 113/HDBT forbids all illicit trade and all sales and purchases avoiding inspection and control by authorized state agencies (customs and the state bank) such as handing over imports and exports at sea, moving domestic and foreign goods to exchange for imported items and illegally transferring foreign exchange out of the country to buy goods without any authorization, and all other transactions against external trade law. With a view to closely controlling import operations and using foreign exchange economically and effectively at a time when exports are still poor and the source of foreign exchange is still limited, the Council of Ministers stipulates that all foreign exchange collected by sectors and localities must be used to import production means and staple consumer goods and not luxury items and those consumer goods irrelevant to the state policy of consumption.

The above three important measures are aimed at placing all imports and exports of sectors and localities into an order and system.

/4. Rationalize the organizational system of local import-export companies./

Our policy is to let the state monopolize foreign trade and exchange, and the central government unify the management of foreign trade and exchange operations. In keeping with this principle, private units cannot deal directly in import-export business. The state undertakes all imports and exports through its appointed organizations. In order to ensure unity in the public and trade relations with foreign countries, prevent competition

among our business organizations in foreign markets and increase the effectiveness of the import-export business, we should centralize organizationally all the main links with foreign countries. On the basis of this principle, only those localities with conditions to deal directly in imports and exports are advised to organize import-export companies. Those localities without such conditions (due to small quotas of imports and exports, and inconvenient delivery and shipment) may cooperate with some other provinces in establishing joint enterprises, or with the foreign trade sector to deal jointly in the business with the central import-export organizations.

Every province and city may have several installations to produce, process and collect and purchase export goods. However, they may not organize several import-export companies to deal in the same types of goods. They should centralize to sign contracts with foreign countries through one main link--one local import-export company.

The import-export task in the present stage is raising many new problems. Decision No. 113/HDBT has basically resolved some of these problems, overcome some difficulties and created conditions for the development of imports and exports. However, we still have to continually resolve some organizational and managerial problems. We should therefore continue to work while drawing on our experiences to perfect the published policies and systems.

## Part Two

BK291515 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Second and last part of article by Hoang Luu: "Is There Anything New in the Import-Export Policy?"--passages in slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /Measures to Strengthen the Management of Imports and Exports/

According to the resolutions of the sixth party central committee plenum (fourth tenure), since 1980 the government council has extended the right to import and export to certain localities. This policy has brought about some initial results. However, in the process of its implementation, some shortcomings have emerged and they must be overcome.

By authorizing some provinces and cities to deal in import-export businesses, we have developed the dynamism of these localities in exploiting their existing potentials to develop production, increase imports and exports and create more job opportunities, thus contributing to resolving problems of the people's livelihood.

Implementation of the above policy has also given rise to such shortcomings as underhand competition in buying goods for export, soaring prices, market management problems, a lack of coordination in trading with foreign customers and impairing common interests.

With a view to developing the positive aspects, overcoming the above shortcomings, increasing the results of external trade operations and strengthening the management of imports and exports on the basis of the principle of having the state monopolize external trade and the central government manage external trade operations, the Council of Ministers sets forth the following measures:

/1. Administer the Export Organization by Types of Goods./

The purpose of this measure is to unify management and concentrate major export items into central government hands in order to ensure fully the fulfillment of export orders and pledges with fraternal socialist countries. This measure is also designed to determine the responsibility of all sectors and localities for investing in the development of production and the organization of export sources. It can simultaneously prevent competition among import and export organizations in both domestic and foreign trade. As a result, export goods are classified as follows:

- special export goods;
- export goods placed under the unified management of the central government and exported directly by various centrally run import-export organizations. (These goods are termed central export goods);
- local export goods.

Only those organizations appointed by the Council of Ministers can deal in special export goods.

The central export goods (regardless of whether they are produced by centrally or locally run economies, planned or unplanned, and within or beyond the plan norms and whether or not with state-supplied materials) must be placed under the unified management of the central government through the Foreign Trade Ministry and must be exported directly by the centrally run import-export organizations. To ensure the interests of localities, the Council of Ministers stipulates: With respect to those central export goods which localities have delivered beyond the plan norms to the central government or which localities can deliver to the central government even though they have not been assigned any quota or if they have been assigned some quota but are not receiving any commensurate amount of raw materials from the central government, these goods will be considered as belonging to the localities and have been entrusted to the centrally run organizations for export. These localities may use from 70 to 90 percent of the collected foreign exchange (depending on the FOB rates of those goods). In case the centrally run import-export companies are not conditioned to implement the entrusted export duty, these localities may either export the goods directly or ask other localities to assume the task for them but only with the authorization of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

This measure of organization and management by types of goods can adequately ensure the interests of localities in accordance with current regulations. At the same time, it tightens the management of export activities and concentrates the organization of exports.

## /2. Closely Manage the Collection and Purchase of Export Goods./

In order to concentrate the source of export goods into state hands, contribute to stabilizing prices and markets, and correctly arrange the tasks of collecting and purchasing export goods, Decision No. 113/HDBT stipulates: All central and local state agencies must scrupulously comply with the state regulations on market management and prices in the collection and purchase of export goods. Private traders are forbidden from competing with state-run organizations in purchasing export goods. State-run organizations are forbidden from increasing prices or using other measures to rival one another in collecting and purchasing export goods. All provincial and city business organizations are forbidden from collecting and purchasing export goods from one another if not so authorized by the provincial and city people's committees involved.

/Second, it is necessary to expand the system of "awarding the right to use foreign currency" to export-import organizations and business and service organizations that earn foreign currency./ According to previous stipulations, the right to use foreign currency was only awarded to production units when they fulfill the plan norms for the production of export goods and fully honor the contracts for the delivery of export goods, and to the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government when local goods are exported or when goods are sold for foreign currency.

For export-import business establishments, the system of "awarding the right to use foreign currency" only applies in certain cases.

In order to "promote services, tourism and other business activities for increasing foreign-currency revenue" in line with the resolutions of the fifth party congress, Decision No. 113/HDBT expands the application of the system of awarding "the right to use foreign currency" to cover import-export corporations and business and service organizations that earn foreign currency. Under the new stipulation, import-export corporations at the central level, if organizing the production, collection and purchase, and export of goods which are not listed in the nomenclature of export goods under central management, shall be allowed to use from 70 to 90 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected on the basis of the FOB value\* depending on each specific case. In the case of obtaining loans in foreign currency (from outside or from the state foreign currency funds) for producing export goods, export-import

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\*FOB: Selling prices at our ports.

corporations shall be allowed to use 70 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected after payment of the debts and interests they have accumulated for importing supplies and equipment for producing export goods and for expanding their export-import business activities. Business and service organizations that earn foreign currency are allowed to use 10 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected if they fulfill the foreign currency norms assigned by the state, and 70 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected in excess of the prescribed norms to import supplies and goods for expanding their business activities.

The foreign currency that the various units are allowed to use in the aforementioned cases are considered as they own capital and can be deposited in foreign currency accounts at the foreign trade bank strictly for business, and not for any other purposes.

/Third, it is necessary to improve the system and procedures for subsidizing exports./ According to previously promulgated stipulations, if the subsidization of a type of export goods exceeds a certain limit, the Ministry of Foreign Trade must report the matter to the higher echelons for study and consideration. This stipulation is not suitable in the current economic situation. In order to promptly export some types of goods the prices of which are unstable, Decision No. 113/HDBT entrusts the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance with establishing the rates of subsidization for each group or type of export goods.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' VIEWS ENTERPRISE PLANNING

BK221440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 22 September editorial: "Enterprise Planning"]

[Text] Decision No. 25/CP has been revised and supplemented. This is to develop self-motivation among enterprises and, at the same time, to insure state control over enterprise operations. In this regard, the planning task of state enterprises must be improved to suit the existing conditions.

At a time when the economy is still imbalanced and when there are limited potentials in energy, equipment, raw materials and spare parts, sluggishness in production and business is inevitable if criteria set by higher echelons do not suit the low-level organizations' actual capabilities, if higher echelons force low-level organizations to comply with outdated stipulations or if low-level organizations remain passive--just waiting for material supplies from higher echelons. On the other hand, if enterprises are allowed to freely run after profits and the market mechanism, to change production plans and the types of goods at will, to provide themselves with supplies and to distribute their own products, there will inevitably be troubles in management, distribution and circulation. Therefore, in order to satisfactorily carry out planning at the grassroots level, it is most important to redetermine the guidelines and the tasks regarding production and trade for various enterprises.

All sectors and localities must rely on their actual capabilities in the supply of energy, equipment, raw materials and spare parts in order to rearrange production activities, classify enterprises, and correctly determine production tasks and norms.

In practice, there exist three different categories of enterprises. The first category comprises those enterprises playing an important role in the national economy which are assured by the state to receive, on a priority basis, adequate amounts of main supplies and raw materials in order to stabilize production. The second category is made up of those enterprises not adequately provided with these things which must take the initiative in finding part of their supplies from different sources in order to maintain production. The third category covers those enterprises which must change their production direction or temporarily suspend production because they are unable to continue operations or do not operate efficiently.

Whatever the category of an enterprise, planning with final approval from higher echelons will continue to be a main tool to manage the enterprise and an integrated whole within the state plan.

In doing business, enterprises must comply with the state's plans, systems and policies concerning the delivery of products, the establishment of manufacturing costs and selling prices, wages and bonuses, and the distribution of profits.

The reorganization of production, the classification of enterprises and the establishment of precedence for the supply of means, supplies and raw material are of great significance toward determining the production and business orientations and tasks of each enterprise. Nevertheless, they are not factors that decide the self-motivation and creativity of the basic units. It is not correct to think that plans should be formulated at the higher echelons for those enterprises that are fully provided by the state with the main supplies and raw material, and not for other enterprises. It is also not correct to think that category 1 enterprises will have less conditions for developing their self-motivation and creativity than those of categories 2 and 3. Whatever their category, all enterprises must formulate their own plans on the basis of balancing the conditions for implementation, and these plans, once they are approved by the higher echelons, will have a legal effect.

Beside the main supplies provided by the state, enterprises are allowed to take the initiative in finding additional supplies from different sources in accordance with the prescribed policies in order to make their production plans feasible; and at the same time, enterprises may make full use of their existing capacity to organize secondary production activities. Thus, depending on the state's actual capability for providing the main supplies, an enterprises's plan may consist of a state-assigned part in which production is carried out with the main supplies provided for by the state; a part in which the enterprise must procure supplies itself for production; and a secondary production part. This method of formulating plans is consistent with the principles of planning work and is at the same time flexible. It enables enterprises to make use of all the exploitable potentials at their disposal for developing production.

The broadening of authority in planning work must always go together with the strengthening of discipline and responsibility. Enterprises have the right to use their sources of capital as they find it best for production purposes; but accurate profit-and-loss accounting must be made and all the regulations on exploiting and using supplies and raw materials, consumption of products and distribution of profits must be strictly observed. Every enterprise is obliged to fully honor legal norms, especially those concerning the delivery of products and the turnover of funds as prescribed in the plan, and the state financial system.

Correctly carrying out the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP is meant to contribute to further perfecting planning work in state-run industrial enterprises at present.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES REVISED INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

BK201216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 20 September editorial: "Though Changed, Economic Management Must be Carried Out According to Set Principles"]

[Text] To stabilize and develop the economy, our party and state have adopted many policies and measures in recent years designed to gradually bring about a change in management. The basic nature of this change is to shift from the bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative management system to the socialist business management system. The old Decision No. 25-CP, as well as the new decision of the Council of Ministers on the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP, is aimed at changing the system of planning and management for state-run enterprises so that it will meet the current situation. It is also aimed at gradually doing away with the managerial method that separates planning from business accounting, disregards efficiency, neglects economic measures and fails to link the responsibility, authority and interests of every economic establishment and every laborer with the results of production and business.

Since its promulgation over a year ago, Decision No. 25-CP has brought about numerous positive results, which is what counts. However, many shortcomings and mistakes have arisen in the course of its implementation, and the combined economic sectors and the economic management sector at the central level have failed to correct them promptly, nor have they given specific guidance concerning the correct ways for implementation.

The decision's positive results are reflected in the fact that although the economy is still suffering imbalances in many respects not a few enterprises have further developed their initiatives and creativity in exploiting labor potentials, equipment and supplies to widen the range of their products, maintain and increase production, and contribute to stabilizing the laboring people's living conditions, providing steady employment to the workers and ensuring and increasing revenues for the state budget. Some sectors and localities have taken a tremendous turn for the better in industrial production.

The shortcomings and mistakes are reflected in the failure to firmly grasp planning work and the practice of separating the various parts



of a plan, or even worse, setting them in opposition to each other, as has been found in some places. The three interests within the enterprise are integrated but many establishments have paid attention to only one of the three, thus giving rise to a situation in which supplies are exchanged and used in a questionable manner, deliveries of products to the state fall short of the set quotas, financial discipline is violated and profits are not clearly distributed, thus creating problems in management and on the distribution and circulation front.

The amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP are aimed at overcoming shortcomings, rectifying mistakes and further developing the positive effects of this decision. Developing the right to take the initiative and employ creativity in production and business and exercising the right to financial autonomy and self-responsibility of basic units constitutes one of the important management changes. Nevertheless, while fully exercising these rights, we must ensure the state's centralized and unified management.

The goods-money relationship must be employed to enable the enterprises to conduct their business operations in a flexible manner. However, it is necessary to firmly uphold the principles of planning--using the plan as the center and avoiding the tendency of adopting the unorganized market mechanism. To properly ensure the interest of the laboring people is to create a material driving force to stimulate productivity and labor efficiency, but this interest must be harmoniously combined with the interests of the collective and society as a whole. These are problems of a principled nature that must be resolved in order to reach solutions to the renewal of economic management.

With its amendments and supplements, Decision No. 25-CP is perfect and it ensures that production and business activities will be carried out in a flexible manner but with order and discipline and high economic results for the entire society.

The three specific objectives of the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP are as follows: First, improve planning work to meet the existing conditions so as to fully develop the enterprises' initiatives and creativity, vigorously stimulate production and at the same time, ensure the state's control over the sources of goods; second, reorganize the purchase of raw materials and supplies and the consumption of products while improving the enterprises' economic accounting and pricing operations in order to overcome the practice of conducting business in accordance with the mechanism of the unorganized market; and third, distribute profits in such a way as to ensure the state's financial revenue and, at the same time, appropriately reward the enterprises and the laboring people and reduce the excessive disparity in income among the various enterprises and sectors.

These three objectives also serve as guidelines for all amendments and supplements. The new regulations on reorganizing production, establishing the orientations and tasks of each type of enterprise, carrying out planning work, the consumption of products, manufacturing cost accounting and pricing, and the distribution of profits are simply results of the concretization of these guidelines. It is the duty of all sectors and especially of state-run industrial establishments to thoroughly understand the spirit and content of the objectives mentioned above in order to further develop industrial production and management.

Though changed, economic management must be carried out according to the principles of socialist economic management. This is a lesson in the application of the principle of democratic centralism in the field of management. It shows that in directing and carrying out economic management at all levels at present, we need more vigor and acumen as well as a higher sense of responsibility.

CSO: 4209/12

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON SOCIALIST ORDER, SECURITY

BK241445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 24 September editorial: "Protect Socialist Property and Firmly Maintain Social Order and Security"]

[Text] Owing to the efforts of our party, state and people, our economy is changing for the better.

The 10th-month rice is developing favorably and the new economic measures and policies are bringing about good results, contributing to stabilizing the economic and social situation. All echelons, sectors and localities which have come to thoroughly understand the new resolutions of the party central committee political bureau have become all the more confident in upholding their self-reliance and determination to overcome all difficulties and strenuously score progress and achievements--although small--on the economic front.

With this new impetus, it is now important to continually develop the laboring people's genuine sense of mastery over the duty to protect socialist property and maintain social order and security.

Every citizen and every production and work installation should profoundly understand that socialist assets are very sacred because the laboring people have shed their sweat and combatants have shed their blood to produce them. The social assets of all sectors and localities constitute the material and economic potentials for our people to build an increasingly better and stable life for themselves, their families and future generations.

The inviolability of socialist assets is scrupulously and strictly guaranteed by law. All violations of socialist assets, such as theft of public property, corruption, speculation, smuggling and deliberate loss or intentional destruction of funds, goods, machinery, materials and all other assets of production and storage installations, agencies, units and cooperatives are considered violations of the law.

Promptly detecting and severely condemning and punishing violators constitutes an important part of the struggle to protect the people's daily life in our present society. While our laboring people--peasants, workers,

cadres, civil servants and combatants--are working diligently, living modestly and wholesomely, enduring all kinds of privations and overcoming great difficulties, those social parasites who are enriching themselves through illicit businesses in order to live luxuriously in debauchery cannot be forgiven.

The enemy together with the corrupters, speculators and smugglers, are trying to undermine our system of distribution and circulation. Consequently, we must be all the more vigilant in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law on this important front. We must pay special attention to those goods which are of strategic significance, such as grain, fuel and precious metals in critical areas and along the main lines of communication.

All units and localities must periodically review and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses in order to protect the socialist property under their responsibility effectively. They must study and supplement various internal rules and regulations on issuing and receiving materials and goods, improve the systems for distributing, delivering and ordering goods and payments. They must improve the system for preventing fires and explosions in warehouses and shophouses and the system of keeping economic secrets. They must inspect and protect all equipment and facilities--doors and gates and locking, electric and alarm systems--and materials and goods at work sites, enterprises, warehouses, shops and transportation centers in order to guard against dishonest persons.

Tasks concerning the protection of socialist property must be combined with tasks concerning the maintenance of social order and safety. This is aimed at preventing crime and promptly dealing with criminals in order to provide security for society and the people in their daily life.

To make progress in this aspect, law enforcement organs must try economic violators and criminals in a prompt and strict manner and in accordance with the law. They must pay special attention to dealing promptly and scrupulously with such serious cases as the destruction of oil pipelines. Theft of fuel, weapons, explosives, electrical wires and cables, food-stuffs and other materials and facilities used for roads, railroads and riverine lines, as well as eliminating the production of fake medicine which is hazardous to consumers.

Protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety is an important task in the decisive struggle between the two paths of socialism and capitalism, in conjunction with the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. It is worthy to note that in carrying out this war of sabotage against our people, the enemy have set many main targets to fulfill their schemes. These include activities to undermine our national economic potentials, disrupting market management, especially in distribution and circulation; destroying and creating obstacles for the communications and transportation network; and undermining our social order and safety.

CSO: 4209/12

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON MONETARY SAVINGS

BK251430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 25 September editorial: "Vigorously Mobilize the Movement to Deposit Money in Saving Accounts"]

[Text] Mobilizing and encouraging units and the people to deposit their idle money in banks and credit agencies constitutes an important policy of our party and state within the entire framework of economic activities to develop production and practice thrift. This is the policy of further concentrating all sources of capital to promote production, distribution and circulation, and to ensure constant monetary mobility along the line of serving the economic and social development plan.

In coping with this requirement, the movement to deposit money in saving accounts has developed through the people for more than 20 years. Some 8 million people or more throughout the country have participated in the movement involving a total of 1.5 billion dong. Four provinces and cities have saved more than 100 million dong each in saving accounts, 33 districts and precincts have got more than 10 million dong each and 46 villages have each reached the 1-million dong saving level.

Savings are most noteworthy in Hanoi, with 75 dong per capita; in Thach An District, Cao Bang Province with 226 dong per capita; and in Dang Hai Village, Haiphong Province, with 595 dong per capita. At a time when the interest rates are still low, such a success in saving is commendable. The savings have withdrawn some of the cash in circulation, reduced the pressure of the free market, contributed to maintaining stable social life and upheld the spirit of economically building the country.

Nevertheless, these results are still not commensurate to the real potentials of the task of mobilizing the people to save money in the new situation. In late May 1981, the changes in interest rates and bonuses and the procedures for depositing and withdrawing money which were implemented by the government council increased the saving accounts slightly. However, the fact that commodity prices have increased more than the interest rates and the method of collecting and paying money is still inconvenient, people are still reluctant to deposit more money, thus

limiting the results of the movement. Meanwhile, there still is a lot of cash circulating among the people. Many people have used money to disrupt the market through speculation and hoarding of commodities. Usury has occurred in several localities.

To overcome these weak points in economic and social management, in addition to amending several policies on production and distribution and circulation, the Council of Ministers has recently issued a new decree on the interest rates for monetary savings and loans from the state bank and credit cooperatives.

The basic content of this decree is to increase the annual interest rate of non-fixed deposit accounts to 12 percent, and of fixed deposit accounts with a 3-year limit to 18 percent and with 5-year limit to 24 percent. The decree grants 100 percent bonuses to owners of saving accounts as of 31 May 1981 who chose to leave their bonuses in savings for 5 years.

The new regulations reflect on the government's concern with the depositors' interests under the current living conditions, and they also mobilize the monetary potentials to serve the social interests.

Implementing the new policy has further contributed to preventing villains from using money in dark schemes, protecting money borrowers from losses and making profits from money in a legitimate manner.

The state bank and socialist saving accounts are agencies responsible for implementing the decree. They must respect the benefits of depositors and establish a system to serve properly the requirements of depositing and withdrawing money conveniently.

Nevertheless, the implementation of this policy also involves many other economic and social problems. Consequently, there should be coordination with all sectors and government agencies at all levels and mass organizations under the party leadership. Only by securing such harmonious coordination can we vigorously mobilize the saving movement, ensure the concentration of scattered funds in society into a common source of funds for national construction and defense, create the necessary bases for expanding credit relations and regularizing monetary circulation, and advance toward a stabilization of the market and prices.

CSO: 4209/12

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HOUSEHOLDS SENT FROM ME LINH TO LAM DONG NEZ

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "Me Linh District: 49 Households Sent to Lam Dong New Economic Zone [NEZ], Taking the Lead During the First 6 Months of 1982"]

[Text] As of 16 May, Me Linh District sent 49 households, 196 persons, and 93 workers to build Lam Dong new economic zone. This contingent included inhabitants of Tu Lap and Van Khe villages.

In order to help the compatriots before their departure to build new homes, in addition to implementing state policies, the two villages appropriated accumulation and social welfare funds to assist them with money and grain although as of yet they do not have economic zone funds.

In Tu Lap Villages, through the assistance, each household received 200 dong, and each person 50 kg of paddy and 50 dong. Workers' and cooperative members' salaries were settled in cash; regarding crops in fields and gardens, the collectives undertook the harvesting and converting to a money equivalent for the compatriots; collective debts were audited on the basis of the settled price schedules and were to be paid gradually. In order for the compatriots to embark upon production right after their arrival at the new area, cooperatives sent a number of cadres of the management committee and of production units to go along with them for guiding production.

In Van Khe Village each person received 100 dong and, from the accumulation funds, 50 kg of paddy and an adjusted amount of 50 kg of paddy, thus each person received 100 kg of paddy. Regarding contract ricefields, the cooperatives took over the entire areas and settled whole salaries and production expenditures.

Thanks to the spiritual and rational forms of mutual help and settlement, the departing compatriots felt easy and enthusiastic.

In addition to village and cooperative cadres, the district also entrusted the comrade deputy chairman of the district people's committee with sending along a contingent of cadres of the agricultural, planning, and new economy sectors to study the site, help cooperatives consolidate organization, determine scales,

and understand hardships to report to the district for solution. During the work period at the new economic zone, the union unified plans to move the people late this year and to send households and workers to supplement Tam Xa (Dong Anh), Thanh Tri, and Gia Lam cooperatives.

At present, more than 50 households in Me Linh District have applied to go to Lam Dong new economic zone. With its current, active organization, motivation and direction, Me Linh District will send about 100 households in 1982.

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CSO: 4209/492



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

MINH HAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--From late 1981 to mid-1982, Minh Hai Province welcomed 1,400 families from other provinces who came to build new economic zones. Implementing the formula that the state and the people should work together, Phu Tan, Nam Can and U Minh Districts contributed manpower and materials to build hundreds of houses to provide temporary lodging for the new settlers. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

## AGRICULTURE

### SRV DAILY DISCUSSES ROLE OF BANK CREDITS

BK301315 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dr Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam State Bank: "Expand and Develop Bank Credit to Support Agriculture"--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The resolution of the fifth party congress clearly pointed out that we must concentrate our efforts on vigorously developing agriculture and further advancing it from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Therefore, in the coming years, the primary task of the banking service in general and the credit service in particular is to concentrate on making investments in support of agriculture.

The banks must promote the supportive and managerial role of credits more satisfactorily and improve the quality of agricultural credit services. This must be done by determining the correct direction for the distribution of investment capital, by defining the aims of investment and the fields in which to invest, and by persistently applying the principles and policy of using investment as a lever in conformity with the line of agricultural development of the party and the state and according to the conditions of each area, each locality, each sector and each economic establishment.

In the process of making investments, we must pay attention to three major questions:

/1. Define an Investment Policy With Proper Emphasis on Important Areas, Allocate the Bulk of Capital to Production and Promote Socialist Transformation in Agriculture./

When investing in agriculture, we must first of all concentrate capital on grain production. Simultaneously, we must develop the cultivation of various food crops and industrial plants for use as raw materials and for export. We must also promote animal husbandry and expand various sectors and trades in all regions and localities. Investment in crop growing must be mainly aimed at supporting the application of intensive

farming and multicropping measures. At the same time, we must attach importance to investing in the expansion of the cultivable area by opening new land in those localities which are certainly capable of and have favorable conditions for production.

Investments aimed at comprehensively developing agriculture must be made in strict accordance with state production plans and economic zoning projects and must be consistent with the policy of reorganizing production and redistributing the work force in each economic unit, a task to be combined with the formulation of well-coordinated plans at the district level and with the gradual building of districts with a rational agro-industrial economic structure.

Investment capital must be absolutely and adequately concentrated on key economic areas, especially those with ample capacity for the production of grain, foodstuffs and goods. It must also be concentrated on the growing of major crops and the raising of the principal breeds of animals, and on the application of key scientific and technical measures aimed at promoting intensive cultivation and multicropping and at expanding the cultivated area in accordance with the production situation and conditions, the planting seasons and the crop cultivation pattern of each area, each province and each production unit.

The distribution of investment capital must be well-coordinated, balanced and suitable for the production, processing, storage and transportation of products. It must stimulate agriculture to achieve high productivity, to produce increasing amounts of marketable products, and to constantly improve the quality of its products. Capital must be distributed according to the formula of giving priority to the state economic sector to help it quickly become the main force in agricultural production. Adequate capital must be given to the collective economic sector to help it achieve high productivity and fairly good income so as to consolidate and develop new production relations in the rural areas. Simultaneously, we must pay attention to providing the individual economic sector with adequate capital so as to make the fullest use of its capacity for productive labor and to lead it onto the road of collective production. In addition, we must use investments to help those private individuals and unions of private individuals engaged in agriculture and other trades which directly support agricultural production. This is to make the fullest use of their capital, materials and technical facilities in production and to gradually transform and lead them to socialism (especially in the south). We must combine the use of the state's capital and supplies with the tapping of all sources of capital and materials available in various localities, including the capital and materials belonging to the people and to economic units and organizations. We must make the most of all potentials in labor, land and technical means to promote production and business, thereby effectively combining three sources of capital--that of the state, the locality, and the production unit. We must correctly implement the formula "the center and the localities, the state and the people work together"

so as to exploit all capabilities and the aggregate strength of our economic system to develop agricultural production.

/2. Implement the Policy of Allocating Capital According to Economic Zones, Step Up Investment in the Application of Scientific-Technical Measures and Progressive Techniques Which Support Intensive Cultivation and Help Increase Crop Yields./

Investment capital must be concentrated on the Red River and Mekong River deltas, the country's two key agricultural regions with considerable potential for the production of grain, foodstuffs and short-term industrial crops. Accelerating the pace of grain and foodstuffs production and of comprehensive agricultural development in these two regions is a strategically significant task of the entire country in both the immediate and distant future. In these regions, investment must be used to promote the application of two key measures: Intensive cultivation and multicropping. In the Red River delta, we must attach importance to using investments to help increase crop yields and to achieve even output in all or most of the cultivated area. To do this, we must pay special attention to those cooperatives which have much land but have achieved low productivity. Simultaneously, we must attach importance to using investments to create material bases for cooperatives to satisfactorily carry out their five technical tasks. We must also pay attention to supplying cooperative members with capital to cover essential expenditures in production, thus helping them overfulfill their contracted quotas. With regard to multicropping, we must invest more to further expand the cultivation of winter crops, to promote the growing of companion crops and crops overlapping the preceding and following crop, and to increase the ratio of land utilization.

In the Mekong River delta, we must invest to increase the volume of paddy production expeditiously. This must be done in conjunction with efforts to expand the cultivated area mainly by growing additional crops--the winter-spring and summer-fall crops--and by planting the entire 10th-month crop area. We must also invest to step up the practice of intensive farming on the entire cultivated area and, especially, to build high-producing rice areas according to plan.

Aside from rice production, investments must be made to increase the output of subsidiary food crops such as corn, sweet potatoes and cassava. In those localities where proper soil conditions exist, utmost importance must be attached to investing in building areas for the concentrated growing of industrial crops for use as raw materials and for export such as jute, reed, tobacco, soybeans, vegetables, and others (in the Red River delta), or sugar cane, pineapple, coconut trees, bananas, soybeans, jute, and others (in the Mekong River delta provinces). It is necessary to step up investment in animal husbandry in these two regions, especially in the breeding of pigs and ducks, and in the farming of brackish and fresh water shrimp and fish.

In other regions, we should also make adequate investments in grain crop cultivation to help these regions achieve self-sufficiency and produce surplus grain for contribution to the central level. In the midland and mountain regions, investments should be made to expand the cultivation of both short-term and long-term industrial crops, to develop the raising of cattle, pigs, goats, and so forth. Satisfactory investments are also called for to develop agriculture and forestry simultaneously. In the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo provinces, we must pay attention to investing to satisfactorily implement the plan for growing tropical industrial plants of high economic value, especially to satisfactorily carry out the plan for cooperation with various socialist countries in planting rubber trees, coffee, tea, and so on.

In each large region, much capital must be allocated to smaller ones and to those economic units which sell vast amounts of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products to the state, or which have the capacity and conditions for producing large quantities of marketable agricultural products. In those small regions and economic units which have little or no marketable products to sell to the state, or which will not be able to do so in the near future, we should make little or no investment, given our present limited sources of capital.

The main purposes of the banks when investing in the principal fields of production are to help agricultural production establishments acquire material and technical bases and apply progressive scientific and technical measures, to defray essential expenditures in production, gradually and uniformly to carry out the tasks aimed at supporting intensive cultivation and multicropping, and to increase the cultivated area. These loans must be contingent on the perfection of planning work and on the fixing of stable planting schedules and crop cultivation and livestock raising patterns in each province, each district and each establishment.

The primary measure is to invest in water conservancy work such as irrigation, drainage, and alkalinity and salinity control. Investments must be concentrated mainly on building small-scale water conservancy projects in each field, each cooperative and each production collective, especially in the southern provinces. The use of bank loans to pay for the building of small-scale water conservancy projects must be combined with efforts to improve the soil and to level the surface of ricefields. In low-lying areas in the Mekong River delta in particular, we must attach utmost importance to granting bank loans to help pay for the filling of such areas. In this case, however, bank loans should be used only to purchase supplies, raw materials and work tools and to cover the renting of mechanical means necessary for irrigation work; they should be granted to help defray the cost of earthwork performed by manual labor only when the unity or units concerned definitely cannot pay for it.

Concerning draft power, in the coming years we must concentrate our resources on consolidating district tractor stations. Investments in

depth must be used to promote repair and maintenance service and to improve existing towed labor saving machines and to acquire new ones so as to increase the usefulness of tractors. We must help tractor stations satisfactorily manage their floating capital and correctly implement the capital depreciation and major repair depreciation systems so as to rebuild their fixed assets. The banks should grant more loans to cooperatives and production collectives to help them buy more draft animals and small tractors. Concerning some cooperatives and production collectives in the Mekong River delta which have much land but little draft power, if these units want to acquire heavy-duty tractors, bank loans may be extended to finance their purchase provided that the people's committee of the province concerned gives its approval and that fuel and spare parts supplies are ensured by the district tractor station concerned. It is very important for us to study ways to use investments to help develop the raising of draft animals vigorously in all the three economic sectors--state, collective and individual--in the northern midland and mountain regions, in the central highlands, in the eastern Nam Bo provinces and in those localities with vast meadows. This is to ensure increasing supplies of draft animals to the Red River and Mekong River deltas.

Concerning crop varieties, we must attach importance to investing in the development of a four-level crop variety production system and popularizing the use of high-yielding and pest- and disease-resistant varieties and those suitable for areas of alkali, acid and saline soils in the Red River and Mekong River deltas and in all other regions.

With regard to fertilizers, we must do everything we can to encourage cooperatives and production collectives, especially in the Mekong River delta, to obtain bank loans to finance the production of stable manure and green manure and the exploitation of other kinds of fertilizers available in their localities. We must make investments to help state enterprises expand the production of insecticides and spray cans so as to constantly increase the supply of these products to peasants.

Investments destined for capital construction in state enterprises and cooperatives should be made in the form of bank loans mainly aimed at promoting intensive development and bringing into full play existing capabilities. Bank loans intended for extensive development, however, should be limited. We must reexamine unfinished projects and should continue to invest only in those projects which can be completed, which are in a position to begin stable production, and which will certainly yield results. We must resolutely postpone or suspend all bank loans to those projects which do not fulfill these conditions. Concerning state farms, we should concentrate investments on those establishments which have adopted well-defined production guidelines, which have been proven in reality to be capable of effective production work, and which are uniformly equipped. In such establishments, investments should be made in the opening of new land, in production, processing, storage and transportation services, and in the development of various sectors and trades,

so as to quickly increase labor productivity, the volume of production, and the output of marketable products. Concerning those state farms which have not yet been able to formulate concrete production guidelines, plans and projects, which are known for unstable production and which have suffered continual losses, we should temporarily limit or hold up bank loans until specific plans are devised to strengthen these establishments. With regard to the collective economic sector in the north, we should reexamine their existing material bases, make the fullest use of their present facilities, rid them of obsolete equipment and, simultaneously, study ways to use investments to help cooperatives satisfactorily carry out the five technical tasks for which they are responsible under the system of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers. In the southern provinces, we should invest in the building of initial material and technical bases for the collective economic sector to help it achieve higher productivity than the individual sector. In the Mekong River delta provinces, we must pay attention to granting loans to help finance the building of drying yards, warehouses and agricultural products processing establishments and the purchase of suitable means of transportation.

Concerning production expenses, we should pay attention to extending bank loans to production units to help cover these expenditures. This is to ensure that the units concerned will be able to fulfill their production targets both quantitatively and qualitatively and, especially, on schedule. In those areas where the product contract system is applied, we must invest capital to help defray the essential production expenses incurred by cooperative members in order to enable them to increase productivity and overfulfill contracted quotas.

/3. Increase the Effectiveness of Socialist Production, Business, Planning and Economic Accounting on the Basis of Persistently Applying the Principles of Credit and Promoting Its Role as a Lever in Production and in Managing the Use of Capital./

To promote the supportive role of credits in agricultural production, in the process of investing we must persistently apply the various principles of credit and promote its role as a lever. We must be flexible in imposing conditions, in observing formalities and in determining recipients of bank loans so as to suit each specific case and situation. This is aimed at increasing production efficiency, strengthening the management of the use of capital, and creating favorable conditions for economic units to make investments.

We must apply an active and positive credit system with economic efficiency as its main purpose. If efficiency is not ensured, bank loans should not be made available. We must widely apply the measure of extending bank loans according to economic projects as provided for by state plans and programs so as to ensure uniformity in the organization of production work. We must encourage the granting of bank loans when they are necessary for production units to overfulfill their plans. Bank loans must be made



available for the purpose of developing numerous sectors and trades in each economic establishment, thereby putting to the fullest use all working and productive forces. The main conditions for a bank loan application to be considered and approved are: the applicant must have at his disposal both skilled and unskilled laborers, materials and means necessary for production and business, and private capital adequate for his line of economic activities. In addition, the applicant must sign a contract pledging to sell his products to the state and must guarantee that his debts--including both capital and interest--will be paid in full and on schedule.

Capital must be allocated on a priority basis to good production and business units, which must also be accorded preferential interest rates and easy borrowing and payment conditions. Easy conditions for cash supplies and account settlements must also be applied to such units. We must tightly control and limit credits and cash payments to weak production and business units which have failed to fully pay their debts to the banks and which have regularly violated their contracts to sell products to the state and the various economic management systems of the state.

The banks will increase the number of credit service cadres, strengthen the grassroots-level banking organizations, and expand the network of transaction offices to groups of villages, especially to key economic areas, so as to ensure that the task of investing in agriculture will be satisfactorily carried out according to the demands and conditions of various production establishments. Simultaneously, the banks will consolidate and develop the systems of credit cooperatives [howpj tacs xax tins dungj] and people's credit funds and will expand their activities. The principal duties of these organizations are: to mobilize capital in the rural areas and lend it to cooperative members to help cover the production expenses they must pay to overfulfill their product contract quotas and to develop supplementary economic activities; to provide production capital for those individual peasants who have not signed a contract to sell their products to the state, thereby giving effective support to the bank credit services.

These are the general tasks which the credit services must carry out under the 1981-85 5-year plan to support agriculture.

In the immediate future these services must expand their operations to satisfactorily support the 10th-month and winter crops and must work out effective investment plans and measures to successfully support the implementation of the 1983 agricultural production plan. In guiding the task of directly investing in agriculture, we must pay attention to properly coordinating investments in agriculture with investments in forestry, fishery and industry so as to incorporate all these sectors in a unified system. We must also pay utmost attention to investing capital those industrial, transportation and commercial branches which directly support agricultural production.



The local banks must firmly grasp the agricultural development plans and projects of the localities concerned. They must also go to production establishments to study their actual capabilities and conditions so as to invest properly, thereby contributing to successfully implementing the party's line of agricultural development.

CSO: 4209/9

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' URGES GOOD USE OF STATE FARMLANDS

BK151006 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Use Lands That Are Under the Management of State Farms"]

[Text] The state allocates about 600,000 hectares of agricultural lands to state farms for production. In particular, 120 state farms in the north control 164,000 hectares, of which 133,000 hectares have been put into production. The remainder, including 15,000 hectares of croplands and 14,000 hectares of grasslands, has been left unused. For the southern state farms, the rate of land usage is even lower.

Most of the unused lands belonging to state farms are lands that have not yet been cleared or that have been cleared for the planting of perennial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea and so forth but have not yet been cultivated. In some places, virgin lands have been cleared but left unused because the soil is infertile, has a high acid content and is strewn with rocks and because conditions are not available for its transformation. In other places, lands are left lying waste due to disputes between state farms and state forests, cooperatives.... [as published]

Land is a valuable asset belonging to the entire people, and it is an unreplenishable production material in agriculture. All economic establishments and all people are obligated and dutybound to manage, use and preserve land most satisfactorily in order to bring about the best results. As economic units of the entire people, state farms must act even more exemplarily in making full use of this valuable asset.

To use lands satisfactorily we must adopt a correct and comprehensive concept about management and business. First, state farms must reassess their land areas and their usage capability in order to formulate correct programs and plans for land usage. Forest and hilly lands that are not suitable for agricultural production should be allocated to the forestry sector for afforestation and for planting agricultural crops. Concerning the lands for cultivation or housing that are subjects of dispute between state farms and cooperatives, appropriate settlement must be made for the common interest. The disputed lands should be awarded to those parties that can make the best use of them for production purposes. Lands

belonging to state farms that are left unused and lands reserved for planting perennial crops but still left idle may be temporarily allocated to state organs, cooperatives, schools and armed forces units for production purposes. Also, when needed, the state farms can take them back for production in accordance with programs and plans. State farms may also enter into labor cooperation with the aforementioned units. Each party will carry out certain production operations as its capability permits and the end product shall be divided according to the labor used by each party. Small plots of land the state farms cannot use effectively should be allocated under contract to state farm cadres, workers and other personnel for production on a family scale.

Many state farms have used their lands satisfactorily. Although staffed with only 160 cadres and workers, the Song Hau state farm (Hau Giang) is in charge of 3,000 hectares of croplands. The state farm employs its own work force together with the labor found in the surrounding hamlets and villages to cultivate its entire land area. In 1981 it produced a total of 4,500 tons of paddy. In addition, it also raises fish and ducks and produces bricks, tiles and paper pulp. The Tam Dao state farm, by combining the payment of wages based on contract quotas and end products with the reorganization of production and labor, has successfully mobilized its existing work force to practice intensive cultivation and cultivate all its lands. The experience gained by state farms that have used lands satisfactorily and engaged in production and business activities with good economic results shows that we must develop a sense of responsibility toward lands, possess a spirit of self-motivation and creativity, and employ economic and educational measures for encouraging all units and the laboring people to step up production by making full use of croplands.

By carrying out their functions and authority and by applying the good experience acquired by progressive units, all state farms should uphold the spirit of "an inch of land is an ounce of gold" and use lands and labor even more satisfactorily in order to turn out products in great quantities for society.

CSO: 4209/8

## AGRICULTURE

### PADDY YIELD UNIFORMITY IMPORTANT TO GROSS OUTPUT

BK191000 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Uniformity of Paddy Yield"]

[Text] Increasing the uniformity of paddy yield is the most important requirement for increasing gross output. With a rice area measuring millions of hectares in our country, an increase in paddy yield of about 1 quintal per hectare will account for hundreds of thousands of tons of paddy in additional output. However, disparity in paddy yield is, in reality, prevalent. Even on ricefields and areas having similar natural conditions concerning lands and climate, disparity in yield often exists at the rate of tons of paddy per hectare. Disparity in yield is indicative of unstable production which results in disparity in the income level, the diet and the fulfillment of obligations among the various localities and production units.

The struggle to increase uniformity in yield has for many years been linked with grain production plans; but marked progress has only been made in recent crop seasons. In the winter-spring crop season this year, much experience was gained in increasing yield in virtually all rice-growing areas throughout the country. Except for a small number of localities that scored an average yield lower than last year, all other localities in both the north and the south either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms and recorded an average per-hectare increase in paddy yield of 1 to 4 or 5 quintals on rice areas measuring thousands or tens of thousands of hectares. An average per-hectare yield increase of 2.33 quintals achieved on the country's 1.615 million hectares of winter-spring rice brought about an increase of 304,000 tons in paddy output over 1981, including 228,900 tons for the north. Ha Nam Ninh scored an average paddy yield increase of 4.8 quintals per hectare. Thai Binh recorded a per-hectare yield of 37.42 quintals--an increase of 3.5 quintals--on a total of 75,000 hectares. Binh Tri Thien achieved a yield of 20.5 quintals--an increase of 2.2 quintals. Many provinces in the south also achieved a high average paddy yield; typical of this is An Giang which scored a per-hectare yield of over 40 quintals on 870,000 hectares.

The results achieved in increasing the uniformity of paddy yield in the recent winter-spring crop season constitute a vivid reality that offers meaningful lessons in many respects which we must review for use in the 10th-month crop season and other seasons that follow.

Success in increasing the uniformity of paddy yield is the combined result of many factors concerning guidance and practical production activities. These factors must be enhanced uniformly in order to produce an even impact, either directly or indirectly, on crop yields at different rates depending on the specific conditions of each locality. Applied simultaneously, intensive cultivation methods will serve as factors that directly decide the productivity of a ricefield.

The new management system that links the income of every laborer with his end-products has encouraged them to increase investments, develop advantages, overcome adverse climatic conditions and carry out technical measures satisfactorily in order to increase crop yields and thus, contribute to improving the uniformity of land productivity.

The results concerning uniformity in paddy yield in the winter-spring crop season this year show that the potentials of the land technical abilities of our peasants in the various regions are quite great. This vivid reality refutes the incorrect assessment made by some people that the possibility of increasing crop yields in long-exploited areas such as the Red River delta is limited and would be very costly. The proof of this is that the technical measures used in the recent crop season were not particularly better than those used in the previous crop seasons.

The aforementioned experience is of practical significance toward the 10th-month crop. While stepping up tending activities throughout the entire area, attention must be given to belatedly transplanted ricefields in order to ensure that they will give a yield as high as that of those ricefields that were transplanted on schedule. More intensive cultivation should be practiced on high-yield rice areas than other areas. It is necessary to contain and control promptly diseases and harmful insects that have appeared in some areas.

In those localities where the product contract system is enforced, it is necessary to help, through various means, families lacking in labor and capital--especially war invalids and families of fallen heroes and troops--tend their fields. Mass organizations within the hamlet or village may assist the really hard-pressed families in weeding, controlling insects and so forth so that the ricefields of the cooperative will produce a uniform yield and the families having difficulties will have a higher income.

CSO: 4209/8

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' VIEWS MEKONG RIVER DELTA AGRICULTURE

BK171555 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers standing committee recently held a conference in Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province with people's committee chairman of various Mekong River delta provinces and cadres of various related ministries and central sectors to review the implementation of the 148-CP Council of Minister resolution and to discuss measures to develop agriculture in the Mekong River Delta during 1983-85.

Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a report reviewing the implementation of the resolution of agricultural development of the Mekong River delta in the past.

In 1981 provinces in the Mekong River delta faced adverse weather conditions. The drought damaged 97,000 hectares of ricefields, and flash floods caused waterlogging on 360,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, of which 40,000 hectares or 9.5 percent of the planted area were completely destroyed. Despite these natural calamities and other difficulties, these provinces planted 2.25 million hectares of rice with an output of 5.1 million tons--an average yield of 22.65 quintal per hectare. This is the second year since 1975 that these provinces have produced the highest rice output in the Mekong River delta area. Tien Giang, Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Ben Tre provinces produced more rice in 1981 than in 1980 and in each previous year. A number of these provinces have carried out intensive cultivation and achieved a higher yield on a vast area. These provinces include An Giang Province, with a yield of 9-10 tons per hectare on 30,000 hectares of its two rice crops, and Tieng Giang and Dong Thap provinces, with 8-9 tons per hectare yields on their 10,000 hectares of two rice crops.

The 1981-82 winter-spring crop was a fine success with an output of 1.229 million tons, or 100,000 tons more than the previous crop. This is the first crop since 1975 that has exceeded the plan norm with an average yield of 37 quintal per hectare, or 4.2 quintal per hectare more than the previous crop. Many provinces achieved a higher yield on their vast area, such as An Giang, which achieved a yield of 47.3 quintal per hectare on its almost 90,000 hectares, and Tien Giang, with 36.6 quintal on 70,000 hectares.

Soybean was planted on almost 20,000 hectares or three times more than in 1980. Animal husbandry developed satisfactorily with the hog population increasing by 6 percent, duck by 17 percent and cattle by 4.3 percent.

Regarding marine products, thanks to the application of the product-based contractual system to fishing boats, their catches in the first 6 months of this year were 63 percent of the plan norm, or 31 percent more than the previous year, and are valued at \$6 million at export price.

These provinces also achieved fine results in their grain obligations. The percentage of grain collection and purchase increased from 17 percent in 1980 to 23 percent in 1981. During this year's 10th-month and winter-spring crops, these provinces collected and purchased 950,000 tons of grain, achieving 91 percent of the plan norm. Purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs such as pork, fish, beans and sugar were also increased.

The movement of building small water conservancy projects has become a mass movement and has had a great effect. Tasks concerning agricultural reform in the Mekong River delta area since the September 1981 conference of the VCP Central Committee secretariat have developed considerably. Many provinces have actively carried out a rearrangement of land and consolidation of production collectives and cooperatives. They have also given out finished products contracts to laboring people, improved many production collectives and helped raise their conditions from poor to average, fine and progressive. They have also established 2,800 additional production collectives, thus bringing the total number of establishments to 7,700 collectives, of which 4,000 have applied the product-based contractual system. The building of production collectives, however, has been slow and inconsistent. It has not become a seething mass movement. To date, nine provinces in the Mekong River delta area have collectivized only 11 percent of the land, with 15 percent of peasant families working with production collectives.

Tasks concerning the building of material and technical bases and rural development, improvement of economic management and district building as well as tasks concerning supervision have developed remarkably.

Along with these achievements, however, there were numerous shortcomings and deficiencies. The area planted with rice in 1981 decreased as compared to 1980, especially the winter-spring and summer-fall crops. Intensive cultivation of rice has not been carried out over a vast area, especially the 10th-month rice. Crop cultivation and crop allocation patterns have not been appropriately arranged in many localities. Production of subsidiary crops has decreased. Not enough has been invested in water conservancy work. As a result, it cannot create conditions for developing the mass movement to build small water conservancy projects, particularly in the areas with a shortage of fresh water.

Output of tractors in production has been low and the role of agricultural implements has not been developed. Distribution of materials, fertilizer and oil and gasoline has been inconsistent and slow.

In addition, tasks concerning land reclamation and the building of new economic zones in the Mekong River delta area have been carried out slowly and produced low economic results. This has been due to failure in building these zones in areas with favorable conditions, in firmly grasping labor and in effectively distributing manpower to provinces and districts to increase production and develop branches and occupations. Moreover, employment of local labor has been low, the unemployment problem is prevalent and so forth.

Various leading cadres of localities and sectors discussed and expressed their unanimity with the report on reviewing the implementation of the Council of Ministers resolution on agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the past. The conference discussed measures aimed at continuing to implement the resolution on accelerating agricultural production in the Mekong River delta area for the next 3 years. From now until 1985, provinces in this area and sectors and ministries concerned must strive to achieve the production targets of 9 million tons of paddy, 200,000 tons of soybean, 180,000 tons of sugar, 300,000 tons of pork, 25,000 tons of duck meat, 500 million eggs, 140,000 tons of jute and \$350-400 million worth of export goods.

During the next 3 years, these provinces must quickly increase their rice output and expand the area for subsidiary crops. Along with expanding the area for multicropping, they must accelerate intensive cultivation to increase production in all cultivated areas. They must concentrate efforts on increasing acreage for rice cultivation, particularly in rice zones of high production volume. Also, by 1985 they must bring the total winter-spring rice acreage to 450,000 hectares, summer-fall rice to 520,000 hectares and 10th-month rice to 1.6 million hectares, or an increase of 110,000, 70,000 and 120,000 hectares respectively as compared to the acreage in 1982. By 1985 they must increase the area of the two rice crops with high production volume to 250,000-300,000 hectares and the area of 10th-month rice with high production volume to 320,000-400,000 hectares.

They must also expand the area for those subsidiary crops such as corn, sweet potato and manioc and strive to carry out intensive cultivation and establish integrated subsidiary crops zones in order to attain a large production volume. They must pay attention to solving problems concerning processing, transportation and price policy.

In formulating plans, they must clearly define crop cultivation and crop allocation patterns in order to stabilize the production position of each province, district and grassroots unit, especially in rice zones of high production volume. This will help peasants to promptly carry out intensive



cultivation on all acreage of the early 1982-83 winter-spring rice crop and accelerate tasks concerning land measurement, classification and registration in order to firmly control and effectively manage the land.

They must also accelerate the mass movement to build water conservancy projects, pay attention to managing and exploiting existing projects satisfactorily and combine water conservancy work with biological revolution in order to carry out intensive cultivation and develop land. They must also draft and select a number of projects for the next 5 years; accelerate the mass movement to produce green and animal manure to ensure a sufficient supply of fertilizer and key materials to rice zones of high production volume; establish intensive cultivation systems for each zone; and promptly apply scientific and technical progressive methods in producing seeds, improving land and eliminating harmful insects.

They must actively and promptly establish the vegetation protection network, promptly estimate and anticipate the relevant situation in order to guide the people in eliminating harmful insects effectively, and strive to supply sufficient insecticide and spraying equipment to the people.

In the days ahead, they must expand cattle raising to solve the problem of draft power; strive to improve the supply of tractor spare parts and repair and managerial work in order to fully utilize the available tractors, including state, private and collectively-owned tractors; expand the experimental sale of tractors to cooperatives and joint production collectives; accelerate the mass movement to plant trees and protect forests; and fully exploit all sources of water to improve fish and shrimp rearing.

Concerning agricultural reform, they must accelerate the movement for collectivization. In an urgent and firm spirit they must ensure a basic completion of agricultural collectivization by 1985, strive to overcome indecisive and hesitant thoughts of party cadres and members and accelerate tasks concerning educating and motivating the people to carry out the movement for agricultural collectivization effectively.

Concluding the conference, To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, highly valued the results obtained by the conference and the frank and responsible ideas expressed by representatives of localities and sectors at the conference. He analyzed and affirmed the present significant position of the Mekong River delta in the comprehensive development of the national agricultural economy. He pointed out problems that must be solved to accelerate agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the days ahead. He stressed: First, we must integrate scientific and technical cadres in order to, in a short period of time, complete the zoning of areas designed generally and specifically for each province, district and grassroots unit.

Guidelines for agricultural development in the Mekong River delta must include three tasks: intensive cultivation, developing rice zones of high production volume and carrying out multicropping and expanding the cultivated area with emphasis on intensive cultivation and multicropping. Attention must be paid to water conservancy work, producing green and animal manure and chemical fertilizer, rearranging crop allocation patterns and improving cultivation methods to suit each locality.

The application of scientific and technical innovations by cadres and the people must be developed. Tasks concerning solving the seeds problem must be based on experiences drawn by schools and research institutions, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants. Agriculture, forestry, fishery and industry must be combined into a uniform structure. Supervision of cultivation, animal husbandry, food processing, maintenance, transportation and consumption must be carried out uniformly. It is imperative for us to care for the 10th-month rice effectively, prepare for the winter-spring crop and accelerate the collection and purchase of grain in the summer-fall and 10th-month crops, especially the early 10th-month crop, in order to fulfill and exceed the set plan norms. We must closely combine production with the development of production relations and strive to promptly rearrange land, develop production and improve production relations, the people's daily life and the rural development program. We must promptly increase the number of cadres of various fields for districts in the Mekong River delta, improve the system of selection and training of cadres to meet the local requirements and pay attention to maintaining security and building national defense.

The Council of Ministers, ministries and central sectors must expand their work directly with provinces. Party and people's committees of localities must firmly grasp and supervise tasks in their localities effectively. They must create a seething revolutionary action movement among the masses and motivate all workers to participate in the agricultural development program of the Mekong River delta area.

CSO: 4209/9

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS STATUS OF 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP

BK121140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to the general statistics department, as of 5 September the entire country had planted 2,862,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 85 percent of the target. This figure, however, represented a shortfall of 524,000 hectares compared with last year's 10th-month crop.

The northern provinces have transplanted 1,313,320 hectares, fulfilling 98 percent of the target. They are now concentrating on caring for their 10th-month rice.

Generally speaking, the rice plants are developing fairly well and more evenly than last year. Most of the early 10th-month rice has grown ears and can be harvested soon. The yields are expected to be fairly high. Thanks to the attention paid by various localities to pest control from the start of the crop, the rice area affected by brown leafhoppers did not increase. Application of effective preventive and control measures has helped check the spreading of harmful insects and diseases in various localities. However, some isolated cases of destruction of the early 10th-month rice by rats have been reported.

The localities concerned have continued to send fertilizer to the fields to boost the growth of rice plants. Since the start of the crop, various production installations have sent to the fields 6,743,000 tons of fertilizer, enough to apply an average amount of 5.1 tons per hectare, a quintal more than last year.

For their part, the southern provinces have transplanted 1,549,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 76.5 percent of the target. This figure, however, represented a slower pace than last year.

Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 1,335,000 hectares, fulfilling 74.7 percent of the target. For its part, Quang Nam-danang Province has completed its transplanting.

According to their cultivation plan, the southern provinces still have to transplant another 473,000 hectares. Since the 10th-month crop planting period in the southern provinces is not yet over, all localities should urgently transplant the remaining area.

CSO: 4209/10

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 August, Nghi Binh Province had delivered to state granaries more than 50 percent of grain collection for the summer-fall crop season. The province has also fulfilled its plan for delivering to the central government 30,000 tons of grain for 1982, accounting for an increase of 10,000 tons over the past year. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 August, only 45 percent of the entire summer-fall rice crop area in Thuan Hai Province had been harvested; yet the province delivered to state granaries 10,000 tons of paddy, achieving more than 45 percent of grain collection norm for the entire crop. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of August, Tien Giang Province had collected 111,670 tons of paddy from peasants as their agricultural tax, overfulfilling by 1.5 percent of the annual plan norm entrusted by the central government. It is now striving to purchase from peasants an additional 10,000 tons of paddy for the state. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

LAM DONG NEW RESETTLERS--Since early this year, Lam Dong Province has sent more than 1,000 families with about 6,000 persons to various settled farming and settled life areas in the province, overfulfilling its annual plan by 16 percent. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 8 September, Dong Thap Province had delivered to the state 147,056 tons of grain, achieving 98 percent of its annual plan norm. As for the summer-fall rice crop alone, the province has collected 15,313 tons of paddy. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of mid-September Dong Thap Province had harvested 30,363 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 65.16 percent of the cultivated area with an average yield of 28 quintal per hectare or almost 4 quintal per hectare more than the previous crop. The province is expected to harvest a good crop on its almost 47,000 hectares of the cultivated summer-fall rice thanks to the recent improvement of its

irrigation and materials supply systems. About 142 production collectives which applied product-based contractual system have increased their rice output. [BK220405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Cuu Long Province to date has harvested more than 63,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving almost 87 percent of the cultivated area. Along with the harvest work the province has sown 96,800 hectares of rice seedlings for the 10th-month crop. Harmful insects have appeared on 1,900 hectares, mostly in Cau Ke, Cang Long, Cau Ngang and Chau Thanh districts. The province's authorities have assigned cadres and sent pesticides to these districts to help peasants save their ricefields from being ravaged by the insects. [BK220405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 82 BK]

MINH HAI RICE PLANTING--As of early September, Minh Hai Province had planted more than 270,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice. Some localities have begun to harvest their summer-fall rice crop with an average yield of 30-40 quintals per hectare. Generally speaking, this year's summer-fall rice plants have developed fairly well. The local peasants are now actively caring for their rice crops. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

DONG NAI FLOOD DAMAGE--Dong Nai Province is urgently striving to overcome the aftermath of flash flood, to retransplant more than 6,450 hectares of rice destroyed by flooding, and to complete transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop. Prolonged rainfalls have caused the water level of the Dong Nai and La Nga rivers to rise sharply, leading to waterlogging and flooding. According to still incomplete statistics, rain water has inundated more than 6,450 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops, submerged 248 houses and swept away 34 others. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

COMMENDATION FOR AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS--Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu has recently commended 9 provinces, 19 districts and many cooperatives and production collectives for achieving high rice yields in the 1981-82 winter-spring crop. Reporting rice yields of 30 quintals per hectare or more were An Giang, Dong Thap, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Phu Khanh, Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Quang Nam-danang and Ha Nam Ninh provinces. Among the districts credited with obtaining rice yields of 40-52 quintals per hectares were Cho Moi, Phu Tan and Phu Chau in An Giang Province. Among the more than 100 cooperatives and production collectives achieving rice yields of 50 quintals or more per hectare were 23 cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

HA NAM NINH RICE--Ha Nam Ninh Province has planted the early 10th-month rice on over 30,000 hectares and will reap it in late September and early October before planting the winter crops. The province's agricultural supply service has prepared 500 renovated carts for distribution to the

cooperatives in time for the harvest. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82 BK]

HA SON BINH RICE--Ha Son Binh Province has planted the 10th-month rice on 81,000 hectares, fulfilling the area plan. The early 10th-month rice planted on over 15,000 hectares is already in bloom. According to the provincial agricultural service, the province's 10th-month rice is growing very well and the early rice may yield an average of 3 tons per hectare. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--Peasants in Tien Giang Province have thus far harvested 57,600 hectares of summer-fall rice or 81 percent of the sown acreage. They have also delivered to the state more than 17,000 tons of paddy, including 1,650 tons as payment for agricultural tax and more than 5,000 tons as payment for outstanding debts. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIAN RICE--Tien Giang Province has harvested 71,200 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. The province is now preparing to carry out the plan to plant 75,000 hectares of the winter-spring crop by practicing intensive cultivation and supplying fertilizers and insecticides to peasants in high-yielding rice areas to help them carry out production work and fulfill their obligations to the state. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Peasants in Cuu Long Province have to date harvested more than 58,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, or more than 92 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2.8 tons per hectare, up by nearly 300 kg per hectare compared with last year's summer-fall crop. A number of districts have harvested all of their summer-fall rice crop and are now concentrating on caring for the 10th-month rice crop. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH-HO CHI MINH CITY FLIGHT--The SRV civil aviation general department on 3 September held a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City to welcome the Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City maiden flight which was executed by the PRK civil aviation. On aboard the flight, among others, was Tea Banh, vice minister and acting director of the Kampuchean civil aviation department. Apart from flights scheduled on this route by the Vietnam civil aviation, the Kampuchean civil aviation will execute two regular flights on Tuesday and Friday every week. [BK220405 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

## CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY - 15 JUN 82

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 7, Jul 82 p 32

[Text]

(May 16 — June 15)

### MAY

16. The Council of Ministers gives instructions on measures to overcome the insufficient supply of medicines.

18. The World Food Program signs in Hanoi an agreement on emergency food aid for Vietnam to the value of 5 million dollars.

19. The Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union is held in Hanoi. A new executive committee with Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh as president was elected.

20. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the armed aggression of South Africa against Angola in the first 15 days of May 1982.

21. A Vietnamese economic delegation headed by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attends the tenth session of the Vietnam — Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

22. Opening in Hanoi of the Photo Exhibition on Children's Movement (172 photos by 69 photographers are on display).

23. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

24. At the 1982 International Children's Paintings Competition held recently in Tokyo, a special prize, a gold medal, 2 silver medals and 3 bronze medals were awarded to 7 paintings by Vietnamese children.

25. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to their Chinese counterpart protesting against China's sending troops to destroy the Thoong Khoang dam about 500 metres inside Vietnamese territory, near border marker 74 in Ngoc Khe commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province, repeatedly since January 1982.



27. An economic delegation of the Swedish Government headed by Tom Tscherning, assistant to the Swedish Foreign Minister, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam, and on behalf of the Swedish Government, signs an agreement on Sweden's non-refundable aid of 345 million *kronor* for the 1982-1983 fiscal year and emergency aid of 12 million *kronor*.

28. Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of a minute on civil air co-operation between the three Indochinese countries.

30. Opening in Ho Chi Minh City of a national festival of *cai luong* (renovated drama).

31. In Moscow, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and of the Vietnamese Council of State, confers the Ho Chi Minh Order and the distinction of Vietnamese labour hero on Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

## JUNE

1. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR—Vietnam Friendship Society sign in Moscow a five-year plan for co-operation (1981-1985) with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

— The Vietnamese Council of Ministers issues a resolution on major orientation, tasks, policies and measures for solving the food problem on a nationwide scale.

2. In Hanoi, the History Institute organizes a seminar about Georgi Dimitrov on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

4. The Council of Ministers issues a decree on the establishment of a Vietnamese pharmaceutical co-enterprise under the Health Ministry, on the strength of the present General Pharmaceutical Company and its affiliates.

5. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

7. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Minister issues a statement condemning Israeli aggression, with the connivance of the United States, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

8. 210,000 students of basic general education schools sit their graduation exams for the school-year 1981-1982.

— The Vietnam Lawyers' Association issues a statement protesting against the conference of a group of lawyers from Asian countries held in Bangkok (from June 4 to 10) for the so-called inquiry into

human rights and the chemical war in Kampuchea and Laos.

9. President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh sends a message to President Yasser Arafat reaffirming the full support of the Vietnamese people for the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

12. Publication of the Rules for delegates to the National Assembly adopted at the 2nd session of the Seventh National Assembly.

15. At the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation, announces the Vietnamese Government official adherence to the "Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons".

CSO: 4200/15

END